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OYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
USSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
ad of all Gunmakers and Ammunition
roughout the World, and Wholesale of
JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
pper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,573—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide to India.
Fare and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1896.
MO ...	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
NTAL ...	6284	E. H. Monie	11th "
GUS ...	6203	T. F. Creery	18th "
DONIA ...	7552	W. B. Andrews	25th "
TDE ...	4113	H. T. Weigheil	1st Feb.
MES ...	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
GES ...	4268	T. F. Creery	15th "
THAGE ...	6283	M. De Horne	22nd "
XI ...	4336	A. Symons	29th "
NION ...	4189	R. Cleeve	7th March
NGES ...	4267	T. F. Creery	14th "
RDINIA ...	7548	W. B. Andrews	21st "
PY ...	4274	A. Symons	28th "
RCULES ...	6247	H. R. Dring	4th April.
...	4113	H. T. Weigheil	11th "
...	4268	H. H. Moule	18th "
...	4336	A. Symons	25th "
...	4189	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamer proceed direct to VENICE, and LEGHORN and LEGHORN, those for Passengers to Naples, Steamer at Aden, and Passengers by either Steamer can remain on board the Steamer.
The Steamer proceed to Aden until end of January, when a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON, and R.M.S. proceed to BRINDISI, LONDON.
The Steamer proceed R.M.S. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES.
No Passengers for London will be booked for the sake of the Docks.
Harry Bax, Superintendent Dockyard at Alexandria.
Shanghai Passengers on board, and only Shanghai Passengers will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the necessity of having their Passage secured in good time.
Rabbits will be carried.

TO CHINA, JAPAN AND NEW ZEALAND.
Every fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails for China. Passengers for Australia will find Cargo steamers are despatched to Australia.
Rates and every information may be had on application to
H. W. ULOTH,
Assistant Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st December, 1895.

LLOYD'S S.S.N.Co.
CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

D SERVICE TO BRINDISI TE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, D PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
Rosevich	4194	750	1st Jan. 1896
Nicolich	4113	750	1st Feb. 1896
Rosevich	4194	750	1st Mar. 1896
Nicolich	4113	750	1st April 1896
Rosevich	4194	750	1st May 1896
Nicolich	4113	750	1st June 1896

Lemons on board of every Steamer.
OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 156

BAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and, of each month.

SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* CHER, ADEN, SUEZ, ND PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
A. Fellner	3505	320	7th Jan. 96
[illegible]	3505	320	[illegible]

AGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
NICE ...	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on 21st of each month.

TURN TICKETS
ated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MONTHS ...	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
MONTHS ...	Rs. 1520	Rs. 925

NS on BOOK SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
E TICKETS TO LONDON.
ingham Return are issued via Trieste, or other Routes.
th the Steamers' Tickets the Company issues to the Principal Towns of Austria Hungary by steamers of the "Austro-North German Lloyd" to ports of North Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
V. Gutzmann	3042	350	21st Jan. 96.

mbo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras.
ssages, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec.

ONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

LDUINO ...	9th Jan. 1896.	
ORE ...	6th Feb. 1896.	

aples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice—

2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months Rs. 350. the Option of going one Voyage and Return Voyage, and can break the journey at is by Subsequent Steamer to Bombay ad daily Local Lines.
rm Tickets to London on application.
GKONG, calling at Singapore, on the
Passage, &c. Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Hohnstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

DES
SERIES MARITIMES.
CH MAIL STEAMERS.
with the French Government.
TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, AN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Capt.	Tons.	To Sail on
ourdon (Ex Navy)	4,000	21st Jan. 1896.

ces will take place on the following

[illegible]	5th August.
16th July.	5th September.

COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CONQUIN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]	4,000	15th Jan. 1896.

ge at Colombo.

CURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.
an Steamer, 1,200 tons, will leave about the 10th January, 1896.

TO MARSEILLES, AND MAURITIUS.
leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, and JOHN in connection homeward-bound, and the to Zanzibar, Madagascar

MARSEILLES for four, at greatly REDUCED
Peninsular Railway
OD, Agent,
splanade Road,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th January, 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 7th January, at 8 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons, on or about the 2nd January at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AT CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

PURITY, FRESHNESS AND ACTIVITY ARE GUARANTEED IN KEMP'S MALABAR CAPSULES.

YOU can never be sure how imported goods answer these tests.
Rs. 2-6 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

1896

LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. SIMLA. POONA.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH,
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR 1896.
TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPT.

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	0

TREACHER'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	82	0	91	8
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR, per bottle	7	0	8	0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	52	8	58	8
OLD PALE COGNAC	45	8	51	0
PALE COGNAC	39	8	44	0

ALSO
HENNESSEY'S, MOUNIE'S & EXSHAW'S GINS.

TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	29	0	32	8
" Old Tom	29	0	32	8
Swain and Boord's Old Tom	24	12	27	12
Gordon's Dry	29	0	32	8

SPIRITS IN JARS AND CASKS.
JAMAICA RUM.
FOREIGN LIQUEURS.
BASS'S BEER,
BY FOSTER AND STONE.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT,
BY FOSTER AND BURKE.
ROMFORD LIGHT ALE.
IND COOPER'S
PILSENER BEER.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS complete	54	8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined....Rs. 68, 77-8, 80-0 and 91	0	
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Cashg, Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and 56	0	
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ....Rs. 25-0 and 27	0	

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADE MARK OF JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED.

WARNING.

NOTICE is hereby given that OTTO HENCKELS and WALTER DE HAAS of Solingen, Germany, have been criminally prosecuted by us in the Royal Court of Justice at Elberfeld in Germany for knowingly imitating our Trade Mark upon goods sent to British India and condemned to a fine of 600 Marks with imprisonment in default.
They were also condemned to pay the costs and to advertise the conviction in two German Newspapers.
The Court also found that the accused well knew our Trade Mark and had copied it, and also had copied the patterns of our goods and our Cards and Labels.
The following are respectively the Mark of Henckels and Haas, in respect of which they were condemned, and our Mark.

HENCKELS AND HAAS'S MARK.

JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS, LD., MARK.

Now having regard to the above case WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we will immediately proceed against all persons whomsoever who may attempt to use any Trade Mark having such resemblance to our well-known Trade Mark as to be calculated to deceive, and we will not only criminally prosecute all such persons but will also enter Civil Actions against them and claim damages in respect of any such infringement. Any person giving to us or to our Agent named below satisfactory information of any infringement will be rewarded.

(LD.) JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LIMITED
Norfolk Street, Sheffield, November, 1895.
W. A. CHERMAN,
20, Lall Bazar, Calcutta. 1, Hummum Street, Bombay.
Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited, Indian Agent.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

No Cough Can Resist the Wonderful Curative Effect of
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
Re. 1 per Bottle.
Pleasant to take. Certain in effect. Perfectly harmless even to the Youngest Children.
No imported remedy can approach it.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in., Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS, BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA:—
MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

GENT'S EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.,
GLOVES! GLOVES!!

		Rs.	a.
WHITE KID	2 Buttons Per Pair	1	8
WHITE KID, BEST	2 " " "	2	8
WHITE KID, FRENCH	2 " " "	3	0
FRENCH GREY	2 " " "	2	8

DRESS, BOWS, TIES.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
BOWS	from Per Dozen	6 0	to	8 8
TIES	" "	2 8	to	6 8
DRESS SOCKS	" Per Pair	2 8	to	8 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIPS.
BAHADUR REEDS.	

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR

Will Produce

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the

9th and 10th JANUARY.

The Amusing Comedietta!

"SECOND THOUGHTS"

AND

For the first time in India, and by special permission of

Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH

The Farcical Comedy,

"FAITHFUL JAMES."

Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.

Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

I have APPOINTED Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. as AGENTS for the above Company from THIS DATE.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary and Attorney for the Company.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE BRANCH OFFICE, at 57, Esplanade Road, has THIS DAY been REMOVED to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co.'s premesis, Forbes Street.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON, as a PARTNER, in our several Firms in England, India and China.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, January 1st, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1865.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, for Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th January, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th proximo inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 31st Dec., 1895.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR.....Rs. 30 Per Dozen Quarts.
GLENFALLOCH ..... " 28 " " "
COCKTAIL ..... " 26 " " "

To be had from

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill and Alexandra Mill.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and at the risk of the firm of Dossabhoy Tankerseyy—

A lot of 261 bales of cloth, comprising shirtings, Wood Prints—polished lgnasbed furniture, best plateglass, pan crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Bloner's table and hanging kerosine lamps, garden pots, &c., the property of Surgeon Major W. RODNEY, Army Medical Staff leaving for up-country.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab horses and ponies at Mr. Omer Jamal Varsani's Stables "Lookaler Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place 25 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Mahomed Suleyman proceeding to Arabia on account of his illness.

25 Arab horses and ponies consisting of chargers, racers, hunters, hacks, trappers and polo ponies.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Dickson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, teak and blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, carpets camphorwood chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, linen, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURSHOTAM CHIMAJEE OR PITHA STREET.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate and credits of the property of the late Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee Bamboatwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Jaeandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Purshotam Chimajee or Pitha Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and now under Ward No. 1412 and Street No. 45 and containing by admeasurement seventy-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by a private passage, on or towards the west by Purshotam Chimajee or Pitha Street, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Khanji Pallonji Bottlewalla and now of Jamsetji Pallonji Bugia and on or towards the south by the house of Hustomji Jamsetjee Bamboatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay C B Arab pony, aged, great to ride and drive,
1 second-hand pony cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 light victoria with removable coach-box, very little used.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 BALES "FULLY GOOD" BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the Juths of Goomdar Canjee, by order of Mamraj Bambhagat, and on account and at the risk of Kalkjee Lackmichund and Co.—

100 bales "fully good" Bengal cotton.
100 " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, by order of the mortgagee and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalgee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Trioma Nathu, deceased, under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bangunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new number sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and new survey number B, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one, and containing, by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khinjee Gledhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugzonnath Sunderjee, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward number "E" three thousand and five Street number nineteen, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Trioma Nathu, deceased.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esquire, C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., at the Arthur Crawford Market, outside shop No. 11 the right of occupancy of the said shop from 19th January, 1896, to 31st March, 1898, and each subsequent quarter:—

The said shop for occupancy will be put up for the full quarter and the amount of the offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned the said shop will be let to the highest bidder who is knocked down to the bidder who has bid as the highest.

The offer of such sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 17 plots of land suitable for buildings, situate on the Pare Road and the New Connaught and Sussex Roads and near the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and on the Tramway Lines will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNETON and Co., in pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p. m., on MONDAY the 20th January, 1896, the Auction if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p. m. on each successive day (except Sunday), until all the plots have been offered:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS.

Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds
1	723'86	8	852'07	14	570'54
2	677'12	9	852'07	15	576'44
3	630'19	10	707'24	16	366'55
4	613'21	11	707'24	17	366'55
6	1029'64	12	720'00	18	832'67
7	1027'92	13	720'00		

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 438 of 1895.
Appeal No. 32 of 1896.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.

Hormusjee Manockjee Bady.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of January, 1896, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 5th of January, 1896.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Osoman Chotani, dated the 23rd day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Osoman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease of the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

Lot No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1896.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	19,62,187 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 8
Deposits	"	92,51,885 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,432 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,32,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	19,29,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,900 6 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,07,221 4 9
Properties, Head Stock	"	1,36,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,695 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,32,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 2½, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	4,020,000 = " 80,40,000

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEE,
Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1895.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE Public are CAUTIONED that AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of the established Company or to be connected with them or all other persons using the name thereof or sales without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

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BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
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The Company has no connection whatever with any firm or PERSON using a similar name or any name so like that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All Agents of this Company will be provided with Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Circulars or Books are genuine unless they bear the Seal of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND
WILLIAM CARTER,
Secretary, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 12[illegible] OF 1895.

[illegible] GANESHDAS GANGADAS AND OTHERS.....PLAINTIFFS.

VERSUS

TAPIBAI WIDOW.....DEFENDANT.

RE ESTATE OF MUNGALDAS TRADING UNDER THE NAME OF [illegible] NANORDAS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the claimants on the estate of the said [illegible] to have claims already adjusted by them, but who have not hitherto drawn the amount payable to them under such admitted claims [illegible] within 60 days from the date hereof at the office of the undersigned, situate at No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort, [illegible] persons duly entitled to take away the same in pursuance of the order of the 8th day of [illegible] made in the above suit.

Notice is also hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against the said deceased MUNGALDAS [illegible] are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at his said office on or before the 28th day of December, 1895, the particulars of their claims, after which date the said estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said [illegible] shall have notice.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1895.

REGAT,
Receiver and Liquidator.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible],000
PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible],000
RESERVE FUND [illegible],000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mauritius, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar.

CURRENT DEPOSITS opened and kept for approved Customers, interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, [illegible] allowed when the sum accredited is not less than Rs. 10 Half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on all the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Bank's Branches or Agents in the principal Cities of Europe and Australia, and [illegible] by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities, receives same for safe custody, and Dividends when due are collected.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

THE AGRA

CAPITAL FULLY PAID [illegible]

LONDON [illegible]
THE BANK [illegible]
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE [illegible]
NATIONAL BANK [illegible]
SCOTLAND [illegible]
NATIONAL BANK [illegible]
BRANCHES [illegible]
IRELAND [illegible]
PROVINCIAL BANK [illegible]
BRANCHES [illegible]
BRANCHES AND AGENTS [illegible]
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Colombo.
CORRESPONDENTS [illegible]
PARIS..... The [illegible]
SINGAPORE..... Mess[illegible]
PENANG..... Mess[illegible]
HONGKONG..... Mess[illegible]
AUSTRALIA..... Bank [illegible]
COLOMBO..... The [illegible]
RANGOON..... Bank [illegible]
AGRA..... [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]

ACCOUNTS CURRENT [illegible]
when the balance does not fall [illegible]
FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible]
received on Terms to be learned [illegible]
HOME REMITTANCE DEPARTMENT [illegible]
remittances to Europe in the [illegible]
3 per cent. allowed thereupon [illegible]
Circular Notes issued negotiable in Europe, Securities received [illegible] and Dividends realised thereon [illegible]
LOANS granted on Government

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,472-8
Bank of Upper India	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Landed	{ 15,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10, p.o.	168
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	215	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	220	220	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai					
Ruling Cor.	50,000	312½	all	62½ Rs.	64 to 65
National Bank of India	40,000	125	62½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30		612
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil		45
Bellasis & Greenway	571	60	all	6 per ct.		38
Bombay Unit ed Mills	900	1,000	1,000	35		780
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co	900	500	500	30		505
Bombay & New Manufg.	500	500	500	60		710
Carnac	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		1,540
Century Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		455
Christie Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,000 xd	1,540
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		745
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		900
Coorla Manufg. Co. Ltd. (Old Issue)	1,000	100	100	...		119
Commercial Mills	800	500	500	25		685
Coorla Mills	1,000	700	...	25 to Rs. 18		675
Currimbhoy Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		695
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 25		490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		747
Dinshaw	1,000	500	500	dvd 25		575
Empress Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil		530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,500	30		710
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	700	500	500	40		660
Howard	800	500	500	25		680
Hukumchand	1,500	500	500	35		1,275
Hydershad	500	500	500 dvd Rs. 30			460
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	50 1,245 xd		1,245
India Manufg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		500
India-China Manufacturing Co. Ltd	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	35		575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil		225
Jamsetjee Muncherjee Manufg. Co.	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 10		195
Jehangir Vakil	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		1,022½
Jowraj Bullon						
Jubilee Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20		375
Kalyan Mills	750	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 30			770
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		900
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 45			975
Leopold	8,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		208
Lord Reay Mill	445	1,000	1,000	50		525
Lumsden Soorma & Wvg. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1,090
Madhavdas Mills	500	1,000	1,000	100		3,500
Maharukhmoo	600	1,000	1,000	N		300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujarat)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct		
Manockjee	4,000	1,000	1,000 dv Rs. 100			2,382½
M'Petit	5,000	250	250 dvd Rs. 8			157½
Muzagon						
Mowarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 70			2,250
Mysore S & M Co. Ltd	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 61		...
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		400
Oriental	6,750	825	825	Rs. 23½		150
Prem (dem) Mills Co. (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	40		1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 50			740
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 50		1,000 xd	1,265
Sassoon	1,500	1,500	1,500 dvd Rs. 60			1,265
Shivlaxmi Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
Soonderbai	750	1,000	1,000 dvd	50		850
Southern India	1,000	800	800	15		145
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250 dvd Rs. 12½			375
Sun Mills, Ltd	1,000	250	250 dv Rs. 15			302½
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		262
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500 dvd Rs. 15			630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	60	600 dvd Rs. 30			7 9
Thakersey Mulji Khatau Manufg. Co. Ltd	800	1,000	900	50		391
Union Mills Ltd	60	1,000	1,000	...		50
Venkatesh Karachi	900	500	400	15		5 0
Victoria Mills	585	1,000	1,000	Nil		775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35		710
Wadia Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	...		200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,339
B. B. & C. I. Rs.	...	£ 18	...	0.	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	700	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Gunning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert Saurtz Press	200	1,100	1,100	90	180
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000 dvd 14 x		240
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg. Co	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	1,500	125	125 dv Rs. 12½		142
Brett's Cawnpore Press	800	200	200	14	55
Bycoolah City Press Co., L.	800	200	200	12	10
Colaba	167	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs. 20		70
Empress Press	400	200	...	dvd Rs. 8	105
Esplanade Press and Binding	1,500	250	250 dvd Rs. 10		195
Fort	1,500	8,000	8,000	25 + 30	110
French	92	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	56
Harvey and Co's Printing	45	150	500	dvd Rs. 40	405 xd
Hirjee Press Co., Ld	706	100	100	dvd Rs. 11	157½
Khimgiam	450	450	450	Rs. 40	475
Mahrus Press	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahratta Cotton Grand Co. Ltd	600	600	600	53	971
Mercantile	125	125	125	dvd Rs. 4	100
Mofussil Co	1,100	400	400	Nil	327½
Mumbai	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Bombay	500	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	525
Nowroji Printing	1,250	125	125	dvd Rs. 9	136½
Princess of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Saraswathy (Belgaum)	500	500	75	25	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	50	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	320
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,500	250	250	Nil	95
Several Gift					202
Times Co., Ld	370	200	all	15	210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs. 85	1,140

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ash down	1,750	100	100	15	370
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	40
Bedham Pier	5,000	100	100	10	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,75
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,415
Bombay Industrial and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	98
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Paper Mills	720	500	500	50	1,062
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	246
Delhi Art Wood Horn Ind'a	1,800	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guaranty and Surety	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	14
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	32
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maimanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Marks & Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 15	15
Nagpur Tramways	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	8
Naple Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	12
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 22	30
Foundry & C	1,000	100	100	9	50
Trustee & Co	2,000	100	25	20	1,70
Transport	3,000	100	105	27-2-0	7
Telephone Co	5,000	25	100	dvd Rs. 11	22

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Bombay Gold	Rs.	27 Nom.
20 Rd Lots	,,	...
Fresh Bar Gold	,,	26-12
Do. do.	,,	26-8
Australia Bar Gold	,,	26-14
Sovereign per tola	,,	26-13
Napoleons	,,	17-3
Do. Doubles	,,	17-21
Silver	,,	25½
Do.	,,	2 -a-7

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Day: Banks closed.

Proclamation parades of troops in garrison, 7-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Arthur Head and Wardha entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Chupra left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Britannia entered the dock on Monday.

THE SORABJI JAMSEDJI JIJIBHAI HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.—A correspondent writes that the result of this school at the last Matriculation examination was highly satisfactory. The school presented 43 students, of whom only 7 failed in the English paper. Of the 36 that passed in English only 8 failed in other papers. Thus the school passed 28—the largest number the school has ever passed. Last year it passed thirteen students.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE-BREAKER.—On Monday forenoon an Arab horse-breaker, named Dawood Mahomed, aged twenty-six, was riding a horse in Ahmed Mahomed Misree stables, at Bellasis Road, when he accidentally collided with another trainer, with the result that he was thrown off, sustaining a fracture of the rib, on the right side, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY BILL CASE.—Shridhar Gopal Jashee, Ramchander Shunker Dravid, and Wasoodeo Waman Pnandé were again brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday in connection with Colonel Humphrey's pay bill. Superintendent Brewin applied for a further remand to enable the Prosecutor to be present in court to conduct the case. The magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the case to the 7th instant.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain George W. Lenard, of the steamship Arthur Head, prosecuted one of the ship's crew, named John Mauricey, on a charge of wilful disobedience of lawful commands. The captain stated that the accused was addicted to drink, and absented himself on the 26th and 27th ultimo, when he was brought on board in charge of a European police officer. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10 or in default a week's imprisonment.

TRESPASSING INTO HER MAJESTY'S MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Abdul Mastid Hidayatoola, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal trespass, in that the accused entered her Majesty's Mint on the night of the 28th ultimo with criminal intent. On the night in question a sentry noticed the accused climbing over the railings from the Ballard Pier and jumping into the premises. The sentry chased him, but could not find him. The sentry then awoke the Arsenal guard, who searched for the accused, and after three hours' labour discovered him among a heap of empty boxes. The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART.—Messrs. P. D. Kanga and Co., of the Glass Art Works in Church Gate Street, have just issued their annual catalogue; and a visit to their premises shows that the remarks they make in regard to their production are fully justified. Amongst the native Princes and Chiefs who have placed orders with the firm may be mentioned the late Maharaja of Mysore, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, and last, but not least, the Maharajah of Patiala, who lately gave them an order to execute a portrait of her Highness Maharanee Florence on a large Venetian mirror. This will be the prettiest and most ambitious work Messrs. Kanga have yet done of a Native Princess.

ANNUALS.—That publication so indispensable to traders and others who are connected with Burma, the Burma Directory and Diary has been issued for 1896 by the "Rangoon Gazette" press at the very moderate price of Rs. 2-8. The publication includes a directory, sufficiently comprehensive for business purposes, maps of Burma and Rangoon, a compact sheet calendar, in English, Burmese, Tamil and Chinese, and the general information usually found in these publications. The almanacs received include a wall calendar sent by Mr. J. H. Symington, local manager of the Atlas Assurance Company, containing neatly printed portraits of her Majesty the Queen-Empress surrounded by those of some of the principal ruling Princes of India. A wall calendar has also been sent us by the agents of the Queen Fire Assurance Company, Limited, Tokio, and another from the Goverdhan Mudraleya.

POLICE COURT.—Before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Briscoe charged Moorar Doongersey, a Lohana by caste, lately in the employ of Lladhur Poonja, a flour shop-keeper at Duncan Road, with theft as a servant in respect of gunny bags of the value of Rs. 30. It appears that every night, when closing his master's shop, accused used to take away gunny bags. Complainant did not discover the loss until yesterday morning, when on taking an inventory of the stock-in-trade, he found a number of bags short. He questioned accused, who denied all knowledge of them. Complainant then asked him to show the place of his residence and accused pointed out a Marwar's shop. Complainant asked the Marwarees, whose name was Poodmun Raghonath, whether he had any gunny bags with him, and he denied having more than a couple of gunny bags in his possession. Complainant informed the police, and on the Marwari's shop being searched, thirty-two bags were found. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

WARNING TO MASTERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pandit Haree, aged twenty-eight, a Hindu, describing himself as a carpenter, and having a record of one previous conviction, was charged before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 280, the property of his master, Narayen Shinwar, residing at Lohar Chawl, Malabar. About 6 o'clock on Saturday morning complainant left home for his work, leaving his wife and the accused in the house. About a couple of hours after words complainant's wife went into the bath-room, when accused, who had been in complainant's service for about eight days, taking advantage of his mistress' absence, opened a wooden box, containing ornaments, by means of a duplicate key, and having abstracted therefrom jewellery to the value of Rs. 260, closed the box, and left the house. Pandurang went to the Moor Bazar, and attempted to dispose of the ornaments at a Marwari's shop, when a policeman appeared and arrested him on suspicion. The ornaments were subsequently identified by complainant as his property. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

H. M.'S CUSTOMS' DANCE.

THE officers and employes of H. M.'s Customs held their first ball, last night, at the Town Hall. The managing committee, which was composed of Messrs. W. H. Boylette, C. J. King, W. A. Blunt, D. Wilson, G. Thomson, and C. McMullen, spared no efforts in making this evening's diversion a complete success. The floor of the hall was canvassed right through, while on the platform was arranged amidst profuse foliage one of the Customs' boats. The whole of the ceiling was decorated with flags bearing the word "Customs," while festoons and huge mirrors formed part of the other decorations. The dance programme was a very agreeable one indeed. A little before 9 p.m. the guests commenced to arrive, and in a very short while the whole of the large hall was full of friends and relatives of those who organised the event. The supper and refreshments were under the management of Mr. Pearse, who catered most satisfactorily. The String Band under the guidance of Mr. Da Cunha did good service, and dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning, everyone leaving with very pleasing remembrances of the Customs' first ball. It is to be hoped now that their efforts have proved so successful, the event will be a yearly one. The masters of ceremony were Messrs. McMullen, Chitle, Boylette and Reid, and like the honorary secretary, Mr. A. C. Forde, they worked ungrudgingly.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

Circumcision of Our Lord.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

At the last meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, Mr. Ferguson gave notice of the following motion for next meeting: "That the Corporation of Glasgow, possessing as it does the water supply, and as it supports its own fire brigade a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a Corporation Fire Insurance Department, and to retain for the rate-payers, the profits drained, from Glasgow by English and Foreign Insurance Companies."

SCENE: A country railway station. Passenger smoking in the waiting-room, and at the same time reading the notice. "No Smoking Allowed;" and immediately below it another, "The Company's Servants are Forbidden to Receive Gratuities." Passenger: "I suppose that smoking notice is not enforced very strictly." Porter: "No, sir. Just about the same as the notice below it. Werry close to-day, sir, ain't it? Thank yer."

BOMBAY CRICKETERS IN KARACHI.

THE first match of the two was played on the Parsi Institute ground on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th ultimo. Mr. Leach, the captain of the combined team, having won the toss, elected to bat. The ball was rolled punctually at 11 a.m., and a couple of minutes before 1-30, the appointed hour for lunch, all the players were out for a total of 95. The Elphinstonians went in after lunch, and made a total of 138 runs for 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn at 5 p.m., leaving Suntokji and Pochkhana not out. The game was resumed the next day, at the appointed hour. As even the first innings was not finished on the day previous the Elphinstonians played a fast game to try for a decisive result, but the game took a different turn, and they were all out for a total of 194 runs within an hour and a-quarter. The Karachi players in the second innings played a defensive game with a determination to draw, in which they succeeded, as their total was 188 for six wickets when the stumps were drawn in the evening. The fielding on both the sides was loose, as many catches were missed. The bowling also as compared to batting was weak. The Elphinstonians had a great disadvantage to bowl on a matting pitch, to which they were not at all accustomed. Mr. E. S. Shroff, for the Elphinstonians, and Mr. M. D. Khambata, for the Gymakhanas, rendered services as umpires. Lunch was provided for the teams at the Parsi Institute, the hall of which was decorated with bunting by European soldiers from the camp. On the second day General Cook and General Galbraith, commanding the Sind and Quetta Districts respectively kindly consented to be present at the lunch, and watched the game till its end. Several Parsi and European ladies were present on both the days, and the bands were rowded to their full extent. On the second evening the Band of the Baloch Regiment played music on the ground. The following is the score and analysis:—

EUROPEAN AND PARSEE GYMKHANAS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Price, b Kaka	3	c Patel, b Mistry	41
Eastwood, c Patel, b Kaka	7	not out	21
Dustoor, run out	10	b Kaka	22
Rozare, c Saklat, b Kaka	9	c and b Pochkhana	41
Taylor, b Kaka	0	c Chinoy, b Lungrana	2
Pennock, c Kaka, b Chinoy	28	c Lungrana, b Chinoy	34
Leach, b Kaka	0	b Chinoy	8
G Dinsha, not out	26	not out	0
S Miswala run out	8		
S Dinsha, at Vallidar, b Pochkhana	6	To bat.	
D Dinsha, c and b Pochkhana-wala	0		
Extras	7	Extras	23
Total	95	Total	188

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Chinoy	160	8	28	2		115	9	49	2
Kaka	52	1	32	4		88	2	49	1
Lungrana	36	...	18	...		45	3	18	1
Pochkhana	20	...	16	2		40	...	37	1
S Mistry	...	...	...	...		28	3	4	1
Seerval	...	...	...	...		10	...	17	...

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

D Modi, run out	14
M Sanjana, b Pennock	12
N Sukhat, b Dustoor	34
S Mistry, run out	47
C Patel, b Rozare	28
S Pochkhana, l b w, b Rozare	3
M Vallidar, c D Dinsha, b Rozare	19
S Kaka, c Miswala, b Dustoor	1
N Chinoy, b Dustoor	3
N Lungrana, not out	25
S Seerval, run out	1
Extras	30
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
D Dinsha	143	10	58	...
Pennock	96	4	40	1
Rozare	90	4	27	4
Price	5	...	2	...
Dustoor	32	...	29	3
Leach	20	2	2	...
Miswala	10	...	16	...

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1896.

1.—NEW YEAR'S DAY: General Holiday; Proclamation Parade.
2.—Transport Dilwara arrives; Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Santa Cruz.
3.—Ordinaries; Bombay Extra Race Meeting; Municipal Standing Committee Meeting. Reception by H. E. Lady Sandhurst at Government House, Parel; Bombay Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
4.—Bombay Fox-hounds meet at Iria.
5.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Iria.
6.—High Court Sessions after Christmas Recess; Municipal Corporation Monthly Meeting.
7.—Ballad Government House.
8.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
10.—Annual Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall; Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
11.—Departure of Transport Dilwara; Royal Bombay Yacht Club "Challenge Cup" Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
13.—Troopship Malabar arrives; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
15.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, in Council Hall, Secretariat; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Gulf Club, Blackheath Medal Handicap.
18.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
22.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.
25.—Bombay Steeplechases; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
27.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Hog Match Handicap; Election by Graduates of two Fellows of the University.
29.—Municipal Standing Committee.
31.—H. M. S. Warren Hastings arrives.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
3.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (First Day).
5.—Transport Brittania arrives; H. M. S. Warren Hastings departs to Calicut; Municipal Standing Committee.
6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (Second Day); Royal Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.
8.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Challenge Cup Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
10.—Transport Pavonia arrives from Mauritius; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Thespian Club will give performances.
12.—Departure of Transport Brittania; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Oaversazione, Bombay Art Society.
13.—Opening Ceremony of Bombay Art Society Exhibition; Royal Bombay Golf Cuff, Wimbledon Cup, Thespian Club will give performances.
14.—Thespian Club will give performances.
15.—Departure of Transport Pavonia for Ceylon; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
17.—Ball at Government House.
18.—Bombay University, Convocation for conferring Degrees; Transport Victoria arrives.
19.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee; Address by "General" Booth to the Indian Social Scheme.
22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades.
24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Departure of Transport Victoria; Bombay Races.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
29.—Bombay Races; I. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; I.M.S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.
7.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Royal Bombay Golf Club (The Golfer's Cup).
9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
12.—Departure of Transport Dilwara.
14.—I.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
18.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Parsee Freemason's Festival of the Jamshedi Navroz.
23.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Troopship Malabar arrives; I. M. S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.
28.—Bombay Standing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.

APRIL.

1.—Municipal Standing Committee.
3.—Good Friday.
4.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.
6.—I.M.S. Canning arrives from Kurrachee.
10.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A PNEUMATIC thought. "What time of night was it you saw the prisoner in your room?" asked the defendant's attorney in a recent suit. "About three o'clock." "Was there any light in the room at the time?" "No, sir, it was quite dark." "Could you see your husband at your side?" "No, sir." "Then, madam," said the attorney triumphantly, "please explain how you could see the prisoner, and could not see your husband." "My husband was at the club, sir."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd December.

Read telegram from Mr. A. D Jones, dated London, 17th December 1895, announcing the death of Mr. McConnochie.

Resolution.—Mr. James Adair McConnochie, M. INST. C.E., Engineer of the Surrey Commercial Docks, having previously held the same position under the old Harbour and Pilotage Board and the Municipality, was appointed the London Agent of the Board on the death of the Consulting Engineer, the late Mr. T. Ormiston, C.I.E., M. INST. C.E., in 1882. His services were of the highest value to the Trustees in all their transactions with home, including the purchase, inspection, testing and approval of extensive dredging plant and hydraulic and other machinery for the Victoria Wet Dock and Merewether Dry Dock, and the Trustees have received the intelligence of his decease with very great regret.

Resolution.—The revised estimate for fitting an additional tank to the "Princess" which, including the excess now reported, amounts to Rs. 1,242, is sanctioned to the debit of the fund for replacing the waterboat included in the reserve for depreciation, in supersession of Trustees' Resolution No. 214 of 2nd July 1895. A further grant of Rs. 1,637 for the repair of the "Lenan" is sanctioned, to be met from the increased receipts from water-supply to shipping.

Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that the least be renewed for 10 years on the present terms, but at the market value which is not below 12 annas, the rate at which the neighbouring plot was let, that is, 12 instead of 8 annas, and that area occupied by the fountain be deducted.

Resolution.—It should be intimated that the Trustees are willing to renew the lease on the terms suggested by the Land Committee.

Read note by the Chairman, dated 30th November 1895, submitting a tracing showing, in dotted red lines, proposals which Government in the Public Works Department have had before them for some time past for roads, laying out the portion of the compound of the European General Hospital at its south end which will not be required when the new St. George's Hospital is completed; observing that the proposals are of some importance to the Trustees, as the roads will make portions of the Mody Bay Estate now but poorly served by the hospital compound and railway yard rather more accessible, and if the road leading past the entrances to the arrival platform and goods yards was extended obliquely so as to join the Frere Road immediately opposite Rajapur Street as shown in full red lines, he considers that it would prove a most convenient thoroughfare between the stations and the docks and avoid a considerable detour via Fort Street; that an oblique alignment is, of course, not so favourable for building plots, and Government may take the view that that is the more important consideration; that in such case the alignment might be slightly altered so as to join the Frere Road immediately opposite Matwan Street; that Government, if it is understood, propose to make the width only 40 feet, which, according to the Municipal rule, would give 26½ feet roadway and 13½ feet footpath, which being too narrow, he considers that it should be of the same width as that of Rajapur Street, namely, 60 feet, if the road is likely to be extensively used as a thoroughfare, and suggesting that Government be addressed in the matter. Read minutes of the members of the Land and Railways Committee.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed as proposed.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, No. 3231, dated 25th November 1895, forwarding tenders for the supply of Iron and timber for the year 1896:—

Article tendered for.	Name of the tenderer.	Amount of tender for 1896.	Amount of contract for 1896.
Iron.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khimjee Jeewa		23,335 8 0	25,282 2 0
Timber.			
Hajee Cassam Hajee Gunie		34,193 10 0	34,478 4 0
Mahomed Ally Ameersab		34,203 8 0	
Munchurjee Dorabjee & Co.		35,270 0 0	
Sand shingle and bricks	Mr Baboo Juggonath	2,142 8 0	2,295
	Mr Esmail Ebrahim	2,178 0 0	
Castings	Messrs Geo Gahagan and Co	11,630 0 0	11,870
	Messrs Richardson & Cruddas	11,870 0 0	
Chunam	Mr Jaji Oomer Haji Adam	6,362 8 0	6,375
Cocoanut and castor oils	Messrs Mooljee Jaitha & Co	8,610 0 0	7,680
Cocoanut oil for light-houses	Do.	1,750 0 0	1,680

and recommending that the tender of Khimjee Jeewa which show a slight increase of Rs. 163 over the previous year, be accepted; and as regards timber, the tender of Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee & Co. be accepted, because of their having machinery to cut timber and their consquent ability to cut and supply scantlings ordered from them. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The tenders recommended by the Engineer should be accepted.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 25th November 1895, forwarding tenders for the supply of stationery for the year 1896 received from—

	Amount of tender for 1896.	Amount of contract for 1896.
	Rs. a. p.	
Messrs. Moosabhoy Adamjee & Son	8,362 13 6	
Mr. Abdool Kadir Ahmedbhoy	8,360 3 0	7,303 4 0
Mr. Hassonally Abdoolally	9,060 12 10	
Mr. Abdool Hosson Kikabhoy	9,270 13 0	

Mr. Hussan M. Khetsey, for red ink only—quart bottle of 2 oz., Rs. 8½ per dozen,

stating that the rates quoted for red ink by all the tenderers, except Hassonally's are very low for the quality of the Trustees' sample; that the red ink now in use is not satisfactory, and that Hassonally's price is too high for the quality required, and recommending that the item be struck out and Khetsey's ink be used; that the contract, excluding red ink, be divided between the two lowest tenderers, Moosajee Adamjee and Hassonally, who hold the current contract, divided similarly, and that where Hassonally Abdoolally's not higher in prices he should have those items in full. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The contract should be divided and the lowest items in each tender should be accepted. Mr. Khetsey's tender for red ink should be accepted.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, 4 dated 25th November 1895, forwarding tenders for the supply of sundries and hardware during 1896 received from—

	Amount of tender for 1896.	Amount of contract for 1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Messrs. Karvé and Kajiji	1,41,978 4 11	1,30,663 10 7
" Hentoula Saik Adam & Co.	1,51,634 6 4	
Mr. Pallonjee Jeejeebhoy	1,56,763 13 10	

stating that, as a question was raised before sending in the tenders as to the make of coir rope that should be quoted for, the one manufactured at Duncan Road Factory is the cheaper; that that made at Ghatkopar, the samples 6 C and 8 coir rope from both places were tested, but it was found that there was nothing much to choose between them; suggesting that the Port

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Re. 2. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Assorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixtures, at Re. 1-4, 1-2-4 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

'XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents and Children of the Best Make and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 24 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Moges Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Attention of the Public is solicited to our large stock of Curios suitable for Home Presentation. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

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RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Much pleased with the comfortable style of the Proprietor to make me comfortable. The table keeps up has been good, and the charges moderate.—J. FitzM., I. C. S.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environments is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.

A DROP of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 106 5-8; but French Rentes in Paris were higher to the same extent, at 100¾; Paris exchange on London being a shade lower, at frs. 25·23½. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 117. Three months-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. to £61 5-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1 16d. higher, at 29 9-16d. per oz; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent down, at 66 5-8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89½ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 3 lakhs of extra Council Bills yesterday on Bombay at 1s. 2 1-8—an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained on Saturday for the same amount. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-8d. The price of Brazier's Copper declined £1, say to £51 per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4 7-16.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre and Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market re-opened yesterday and closed firm; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb., the quotation which ruled before the holidays; but Arrivals were partially 164d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. both for December and April-May deliveries.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; but March Futures were 8 points higher, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's receipts to date, and those for the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	38,000	63,000	33,000
Two days' Receipts	78,000	104,000	76,000
Since 1st September	3,409,000	5,042,000	4,180,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day at previous rates with but little business reported. Exporters have bought 300 Karachi Ginned, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 174; and Nugger, at Rs. 197; while the Mills have taken 300 Compta, at Rs. 198·9; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 193-8; Comrawattee, at Rs. 186; and Khangaum, at Rs. 203 per candy—the total business done aggregating 1,100 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady in tone to-day with a moderate export business reported, the only change in prices being an advance of one anna per cwt. in that of *Linseed* at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,619 bales.
Wheat	9,480 cwts.
Linseed	3,924 ,,
Gingelly seed	9,771 ,,
Groundnuts	8,380 ,,
Castorseed	920 ,,
Rice	11,295 ,,

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the New Year holidays.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect. Via Indo-European, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, Interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneciffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Telegrams for Tamsui, Tuiloh, and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restriction.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st December 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	31	1	43 p.m.	...	56
Suez	31	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31st December 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
,, Karachi	...	11	...	1
,, Madras	...	29	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	1,9,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	241	403	9	653
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	21,87,152	32,85,883	70,557	55,43,302
Total for 24 weeks...	22,98,12	34,71,983	74,557	58,44,302
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	112,054	2,49,935	1,697	3,63,736
Per mile of Ry do.	243	542	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	21,39,108	32,59,174	1,02,510	55,00,822

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 62,736
Increase to date ..... ,, 3,43,480

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895 on 1,073·34 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	2,27,000	4,000	3,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	70	152	2	233
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	31,40,652	47,11,184	1,32,099	79,83,935
Total for 24 weeks...	32,72,652	49,65,184	1,36,099	83,73,935
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,59	3,71,935	7,169	4,85,513
Per mile of Ry do.	64	222	4	290
Total to corresponding date do.	30,9,113	60,84,938	1,19,123	92,32,204

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 95,513

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895 on 28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,668	3,464	87	13,219
Total for 24 weeks...	10,168	3,664	97	13,929
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	485	346	3	514
Per mile of Ry do.	27	20	.....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	8,940	5,489	67	14,496

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 104
Increase to date ..... ,, 567

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAMIANO—December 21, at Saidpur, E B S Ry, the wife of N A. Damiano, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT—December 25, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant A C Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

PATHUK—December 26, at 92, Tolicul Ghat Road, Howrah, the wife of J Pathuk, of a daughter.

SWEET—December 20, at Dibrugarh, the wife of W Sweet, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ERNEST—CONDER—December 24, at Saint Mary's Church, Ajmere, by the Rev W B Heseeth-Bigge, M A, George Ernest, second son of the Rev William Lillie, Rector of New Church, Kent, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of James Conder, Esq., of Ajmere.

FARRELL—SMITH—December 23, at the Scotch Church, Karachi, by the Rev James Henderson, M A, Chaplain R G Farrell, C E, to Helen Forrest, daughter of James Smith, Esquire, Glasgow, Scotland.

HARRY—PLAISTOWE—December 26, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, A Morgan Harry, of Dibrooghur, Assam, to Ada, eldest daughter of Richard Plaistowe, of Rickmansworth, Herts.

DEATH.

LITTLE—December 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, (of diphtheria), Winifred Kate, beloved daughter of the Rev T Little, Wesleyan Missionary, St. Thomas' Mount, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1896.

CONTRARY to the policy expressly set forth by the promoters of the National Congress a decade ago, and to the frequently re-iterated opinion of Mr. Hume, the leader of the movement, as to the absolute need for reform in the social customs of the Indian races, the Congress has been persuaded by the reactionaries of Poona to spurn the Social Conference from its doors. But the loss is that of the politicians rather than of the social reformers, for Dr. Bhandarker was able to assure the delegates at the Poona session that "certain circumstances," as he described the late disputes, have very widely evoked enthusiasm for the cause of social reform. They will also have the effect of rallying to the banner of the Conference men of moderate views who were reluctant to be identified with it so long as it kept company with a political organisation advocating extreme changes. Dr. Bhandarker struck a very appropriate keynote to the resolutions when he described the objects their advocates have in view as "justice and fair play to all classes of persons; the alleviation of their suffering, and the removal of obstacles in the free development of their individual activities." It is a trite saying amongst those who, whether avowedly or not, are hostile to the emancipation of the people from the tyranny of existing customs, that it must be left to the levelling hand of time to work these processes. And when we look round upon the progress that has been made in this direction during the present century in consequence of contact with Western civilization there would seem to be some ground for admitting the force of this argument. The learned President recalled the fact that forty-five years ago the execution of a Brahman at Ratnagiri for murder evoked quite a stir amongst the people as being opposed to the past traditions of the country; but in the present day the absence of all recognition in the English criminal law of the hereditary exemption of a particular community from capital punishment is no longer called in question. Those native residents who remember the time when pipe water was first brought to this city, can tell of the horror with which the very thought of using the water was regarded by orthodox Hindus, but the *anli pani* is now to be found in all their houses. Half-a-century ago the idea of a Sudra or Mlechha reading the Vedas, or even hearing them read, would have excited horror and indignation in the Hindu community, but now the use of these sacred books by the low castes is not only tolerated but even aided by Brahman scholars. The lowering of a few of the barriers of castes, and the mitigation of some of its most cruel demands, have been brought about by direct legislative intervention. But for the most part the English influence on caste has been of an indirect character, and has come through our schools, and through such factors of modern civilization as the railway, the steamer, and the factory. This indirect influence has been aptly compared to the slow, imperceptible, but continuous and incessant changes effected on the earth's surface by the ordinary as against the extraordinary force of nature. Rain, water, wind, and frost has a greater effect on the configuration and productiveness of the soil than violent but occasional floods and storms.

In considering whether the changes effected during the present century are of such a character as to justify the theory that an active social reform propaganda is needless, it is important to bear in mind that the loosening of caste restrictions has occurred mainly in the external life of the Hindu nation, and has been brought about by conditions which have rendered the maintenance of strict orthodoxy in places of public resort extremely difficult, if not impossible. The east rules that have been abrogated are those which cannot be rigorously observed in the railway compartment and on board the steamer. Those which relate to the inner home life of the people and have the most potent influence on national character and life are still maintained. That a Brahman is willing to sit in a railway train side by side with a Mahar and will drink pipe water is of comparatively small moment; that the position of women in the Hindu race is such that, in the words of Dr. Bhandarker, "one-half of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual resources of the country is being wasted," is a matter of deep concern. The improvement of the status of women would fully justify the existence of the Social Conference and the most vigorous and determined efforts of Mr. Justice Ranade, Dr. Bhandarker, and the other true patriots who are at the head of the movement, even if the customs of the people were so changed that no other reforms in social life were demanded. It need scarcely be said, however, that this latter supposition is untenable, for the question of the eternal feminine lies at the very basis of the moral advancement of the people. The rules which permit of infant marriages and forbid the remarriage of widows, so far from having the sanction of the authorities most held in veneration by orthodox Hindus, are the evil accretions of later times—a fact which goes to show that if social reform is left to the "action of time," the evils to be remedied may be increased rather than diminished. In the Rigvedic period widow marriage was allowed and the rite of "sati" was unknown; girls had some voice in the selection of their husbands, and were not married at a tender age. The sacramental conception of the nuptial tie is often brought forward as a defence of the marital customs that have been grafted on to the original Hindu system in later times. But that argument loses its force in view of the latitude given to men to re-marry any number of times up to the age of 60, and to do so within fifteen days of the death of a former wife. There are not wanting instances of high-minded members of the Hindu community who have shown their consistency in regarding marriage as a sacrament, by abstaining from taking a second wife after the demise of the first. But these cases are extremely rare, and it may be said that generally speaking Hindu widowers violate in practice this high conception of the marriage bond and hold it in theory only.

While most emphatic in his denunciation of a system under which "the marriage of a girl often proves her death-warrant," the learned President of the Conference was quite ready to concede that this and other systems to which he is opposed, sprang in the first instance from worthy motives. Early marriages had their origin in a high regard for female chastity, and at the time of the Mahomedan invasion the custom was stimulated by the knowledge that it reduced the fear of a girl being impressed into the zenana of the conquering Mussalman. While the object was laudable the means chosen for its attainment "were not under the guidance of reason," to quote Dr. Bhandarker's words. In order to prevent one evil, a greater evil—since it affected the entire community—took its rise; and has continued with us unto this day, when the need for such protection as it afforded to young girls has entirely disappeared. The practice of female infanticide and Kulinism arose in Dr. Bhandarker's belief from the less worthy motive of a family pride which refused to allow a daughter to be married into families possessing no importance or distinction. But whatever may have been the motives which actuated these departures from the customs laid down in the most ancient and authoritative books of the Hindu faith, it is quite certain that they have had an injurious effect upon the physical, mental, and material evolution of the race. The President of the Conference lucidly pointed out that evolutionary science teaches us that the competition and rivalry which are the necessary conditions of progress, tend to establish the supremacy of the stronger individual over the weaker; and his race propagates itself while that of the other gradually disappears. This fact is being abundantly illustrated in the extinction of the aboriginal races of America, Australia and New Zealand, not by violent means, but by the slow, certain operation of evolutionary law. As Dr. Bhandarker pointed out, the social customs of a large proportion of the native races of India are of such a character that this law would operate in the same way here, but for the fact that the unfavourable climatic conditions render the colonisation of India by the European races an impracticability. For this reason the native races will continue to people India, but unless they break with the evil customs imposed upon them in former times they will not be able to hold their own, much less to gain ground in the silent but strenuous rivalry imposed by the march of civilisation. It is because the moral law is the unchanging law of progress in human society, that Dr. Bhandarker and his friends tell their fellow countrymen. "We must cultivate a sense of justice and a love and sympathy for others and relieve the poor widow of her sufferings, remove the disabilities of womankind and of the lower classes, and allow free play for the energies and capacities of all . . . If we ask England to remove our disabilities," continued Dr. Bhandarker, "we must as a necessary preliminary show that we are worthy of the favour by removing the disabilities of the oppressed classes of our society." This striking passage in the learned Doctor's presidential address should be deeply pondered over by those who are seeking the former purpose, and are either hostile or utterly indifferent to the second.

"THE Isolation of Karachi, an Imperial Mistake," is the title of an article in the *Calcutta Review* from the pen of Mr. F. C. Constable, M.A., which is a little behind the time, and has only been brought near to it by a post-script foot-note. Mr. Constable seems to think that because Karachi does not get all she wants without delay that she is neglected, slighted, isolated. Karachi in Mr. Constable's opinion is the key to all India. There is, he says, a hard, inflexible responsibility on those who govern one-fourth of this round world and one-fifth of its teeming men and women to so act that no means of defence against aggression be neglected and no opportunity for the advance of material prosperity lost. "Refusal to accept, inability to appreciate the responsibility means, soon or later, loss of empire"—a very stale old platitude very smoothly expressed, but wholly inapplicable. For there has been no refusal to accept, no inability to appreciate the responsibility indicated, and Karachi might be sunk twenty fathoms below water without the empire being lost either sooner or later. If Mr. Constable wishes to do good to Karachi he must be moderate in his language, and urge only whatsoever things are practicable. It has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce, a Municipality, and one of the most go-ahead Commissioners in the whole Civil Service, who know what Karachi wants and how to obtain their supply. Mr. Constable will not help them very much by writing articles such as that we quote. "If," he says, "an arsenal and docks for men-of-war are wanted in India there is but one place suitable for the purpose, and that place is Karachi." No arsenal is wanted there at all, and Bombay is indisputably the only naval station necessary for the protection of the West coast. Indeed, it is open to doubt whether it is necessary to send war vessels there so frequently as we do. Mr. Constable thinks it is the true base for operations in the north-west and north-east, and he urged that connected by railways with India it would be a centre for inexhaustible supplies of draft animals and food-stuff. In addition he pleads that its waters are untouched by the violence of the south-west monsoon, its climate better than that of any other station in the coast plains of India, the point of approach for any line of railway from Europe to India, and finally there is no place in the whole continent of Hindustan where docks could be made so easily, cheaply, and expeditiously. It is not necessary to contradict these statements or even to admit for the sake of argument that they are true. There is absolutely no necessity for hurrying on with any of the projects Mr. Constable has in his mind's eye. The time will come when it will be desirable to pay heed to some of them, but it is not yet. We have so much more direct control over the whole country from Bombay, and the railway service from Bombay is so complete, that in the present state of imperial finances, if for no other reason, the Government would not be justified in paying heed to the outcry of our bantamcock rival. Karachi is not isolated, neither is it neglected. It is developing and being developed as rapidly, if not more rapidly than its trade and importance justify. It is being very carefully nurtured by the excellent and energetic bodies, who have charge of its various interests and who may well ask to be spared for more of Mr. Constable's "assistance."

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegram this morning the Governor of the Gold Coast has discovered that the credentials of the Ashantee Envoys, who visited London lately, are false. The acceptance of the British terms by them is therefore worthless as the ex-Lord Mayor's invitation to President Faure to visit England. There is therefore little chance of a fight with Ashantee being obviated, and the troops, now on the way there, will not be marched back again without having tested fire. Mr. Sutherst, who was spokesman of the so-called Ashantee envoys in England, declared that the king was not and has never been defiant. All he has done, he said, is to leave the dispute in the hands of his envoys, and had the English authorities taken a reasonable course with him, it would not have been necessary to send out a single soldier or spend a single pound. The people desire our friendship; their land is said to be very rich in gold and other treasures, and they want English aid in developing their wealth. If the Ashantees could help it, Mr. Sutherst was instructed to say, there would be no bloodshed and no war; though it is impossible for anyone to say what difficulties may crop up in the final negotiations. To all the British proposals but one they have agreed, and that one was that they should pay the costs of the present expedition. They feel it to be unreasonable that we should fit out a force against them while envoys were trying to make the Colonial Office listen, and that we should then charge them with the cost of it. The arrival of a large body of our troops on the Gold Coast would not have a bad effect on military prestige there. But the so-called envoys urged that we should maintain it at our own cost, and not by money extorted at the point of the bayonet from ancient and friendly tribes. A month ago the *bona fides* of these men were doubted, and Mr. Sutherst was asked: Are the men who came over here really responsible parties? Were they fit ambassadors to be sent to England, or were they, as some make out, mere nobodies?" "Several gentlemen interested in the country," was his reply, "have seen the envoys, and are persuaded that the chiefs, who cannot speak English, are really representative men, capable of acting on behalf of their fellows, comprehending the importance of their mission, and with a full sense of moral responsibility." Mr. Sutherst expressed regret that the King, in his letter to the Queen, did not mention the names of the chiefs, as well as that of Prince John Ansah; but the idea of the King was that Ansah, knowing the English language, must be the mouthpiece of the others, and the one to stand forward. In his negotiations in their behalf he had the consent of all the chiefs, and every letter sent out was, he believed, translated to them sentence by sentence, and approved of by them. The Colonial Office chiefly objected to the Messrs. Ansah, and said it had good reason for refusing to see them. Perhaps it had, but why not then, asked Mr. Sutherst, appoint its own interpreters, and see the four other

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be C.C.S.I.—The Rt. Hon'ble Beilby ; and Baron Wenlock.

To be K.C.S.I.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury ; and Thakore Saheb Mansinghji Sursinghji, Chief of Palitana.

To be C.S.I.—Major-General M. G. Gerard, Central India Horse ; Lieutenant Colonel Barr Denzie Ibbetson ; the Hon'ble J. J. D. La Touche ; and A. U. Fanshawe, Director-General, Post Office.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be G.O.I.E.—Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.

To be K.C.I.E.—Major-General Thomas Dennehy ; and Nawab Sikandar Jang Iqbal-ud-Daulah Ikhtidar-ul-Mulk Vikar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

To be C. I. E.—The Hon'ble James Grose ; the Hon'ble Patrick Playfair ; Rana Dalip Singh, Chief of Taghat ; Fredrick John Johnstone ; Colonel R. I. Crawford ; C. F. MacCartie ; R.M. Dane ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne ; Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh ; Nanar Abaji Modak ; and Frank Henry Cook, of Thomas Cook and Sons.

VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

Volunteer decoration has been granted to the following officer :—

Colonel Barnett, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Kasim Haji Mitha, of Bombay.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Tukaram Ramdin, retired Inspector of Police, Bombay ; Narayan Meghjee Lokhande, editor, "Dinbandhu ;" Balabhai Mancharam, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction upon :—

Bapunie Shermin, of Dholka.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction upon :—

Vishvanath Keshar Joglekar, of Karagir Dharwar District.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE ENVOYS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Governor of the Gold Coast has discovered that the credentials of the Ashantee Envoys, who visited London lately, are false. The acceptance of the British terms by them is therefore worthless.

THE INSURRECTION IN ZEITUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30.

The insurgents at Zeitun have been reinforced, and have taken up a fresh position.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.

The proposal of the British sympathisers with the Armenians that Russia should undertake to pacify Armenia is not favoured here.

THE COMMAND IN CUBA.

MADRID, Dec. 30.

It has been decided that General Martinez Campos shall retain the command of the Spanish troops in Cuba.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. Justice Brewer, Judge of the High Court, a member of the Venezuela Commission.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Dec. 31.

A letter of Senator Sherman, who is designated as the successor to Senator Morgan, chairman of Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, supports President Cleveland's definition of the Monroe doctrine.

THE TRANSVAAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

The German press encourage President Kruger to resist the demands of the Nitlanders, whom they call adventurers and goldgrubbers.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

To-day's bulletin regarding the condition of the Viceroy states that his Excellency passed a good night, and that the improvement of the previous day was maintained.

THE KAISTH CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, Dec. 30.

The third sitting of the Kaisth Conference took place here to-day. The audience consisted of about 2,000 gentlemen. Among the distinguished visitors of note were Mr. Nicholson Arghel, Judge, Mr. Ram Gopal Panday, C.S., and Mr. Jwalnad, C.S. Mr. Nicholson passed some favourable remarks, which were read to the audience. Resolutions concerning the National fund were hotly discussed, and its rules were sanctioned with the necessary amendments. The first and foremost features of this Conference were the impressions of higher education, as never before the audience carried so vivid and effective impression. This credit is entirely due to the president. Medals were awarded to the deserving youths. The Marriage Provision and Conference Code were kept for consideration for one year. The seat of the next Conference will be in the Meerut division. Loud and cordial cheers were given to her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the end.

CRICKET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

The match between the Elphinstonians and a combined team of all clubs was resumed to-day. Mody made a grand stand. The following are the scores :—

KURRACHEE TEAM.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Sundar, b Chinoy	27	b Chinoy	10
Shah, b Chinoy	4	c Daruvala, b Kaka	3
Ramsook, b Chinoy	9	c Sanjana, b Kaka	0
Sorabji, b Chinoy	49	b Kaka	9
Price, l-b-w, b Chinoy	24	l-b-w b Kaka	1
Eastwood, b Kaka	2	c Kaka, b Chinoy	7
Taylor, b Chinoy	8	not out	15
G. Dinshaw, b Kaka	3	c Mody, b Kaka	11
Richard, not out	10	c Mody, b Kaka	2
Leach, c Daruvala, b Kaka	11	b Kaka	0
D. Dinshaw, c Tajdidar, b Chinoy	2	run out	7
Extra	16	Extras	6
Total	165	Total	71

ELPHINSTONIANS.

Mody, b Taylor	131
Sanjana, b Rowan	1
Sadatvala, runout	6
Suntook, run out	21
Pestkhanawala, b Leach	30
Patel, c Taylor, b Price	0
Daruvala, c Galib, b Dinshaw	64
Tajdidar, b D Dinshaw	9
Kaka, b Dinshaw	2
Chinoy, c Price, b Leach	1
Lungrana, not out	2
Extra	15
Total	282

The Elphinstonians won by an innings and 46 runs. After lunch a photo of the combined team was taken. When play was over Mrs. Leach presented Mr. Mody with a beautiful water pitcher on behalf of the Parsee Institute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnaghtan arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay, the day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES Dec. 30

The P. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 31.

Mail steamers Himalaya, from Australia, and Massilia, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	100⅜
3 per cent. Reduced	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	91⅛
Bar Silver	30 9-16

BRUTAL MURDER AT SEWREE ROAD.

Some time during Monday night the murder of a Hindu married girl, aged about twelve, was committed at the Jackeria Bunder, Sewree Road. The motive assigned for this horrible deed is the acquisition of some ornaments, which the poor victim was wearing. It appears that, about 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Sitaram Babaji, a bezaz (cloth) trader, shop keeper, residing in the above locality, reported to the police that his niece, named Cassee, aged twelve, had suddenly disappeared that afternoon with ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 64-12, on her person. The girl, as usual, attended customers at her uncle's shop, and it is when she left the shop with a "lota" in her hand. She was at that time seen going towards the foot of the hill behind the shop. The police, on receiving the information of her disappearance, made a rigorous search around the hill and in the neighbourhood, but the girl was not found, and it was then believed that she might have gone away with somebody she had been acquainted with. About half past 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a policeman, while going round the foot of the hill, suddenly came across the dead body of the girl near a quarry, about a hundred paces away from her house, and behind the compound wall of Mr. Griffith's bungalow, the inspector of Machinery Works at Kanchowkoo Road. The policeman, who had already been informed of the description of the girl, at once concluded that the body must be that of the girl who had been reported missing on the previous evening, and for whom the police had been searching. On a close inspection of the body, the sepoy found that two of the gold ornaments, which the girl had on her person, were missing. Her eyes were protruding, and there were signs on the person which showed that she must have been strangled. The policeman immediately informed Inspector Roberts, who at once proceeded to the spot, followed by Superintendent Nolan. These police officers instituted an inquiry, and ascertained that the girl, Cassee, was married about a year ago to one Sitaram Bapoo, who resides in the locality, and lived with her husband, but occasionally visited her father, Parsi, and who resides in a house at a short distance from a mill at Jackeria Bunder, facing the sea. Her uncle, Sitaram Babaji, kept a pan-bidi shop on the verandah of the same house, and the girl, during her visits to her father, attended that shop. She left the shop with a lota in her hand about 5 o'clock, and was seen going in the direction of the hill, but before she could reach the hill, she had to pass the room of a chawl, which is behind her uncle's pan-bidi shop, and is situated in the compound of the bungalow of Gangoo Sawan, his keep mistress, Crishnee, his brother-in-law, his young car brother named Yessoo, and his old mother, named Baya. From the evidence collected by the police it appears that the girl while on her way to the hill, must have been enticed away by some person or persons in the room occupied by the above persons, and must have been murdered for the sake of her ornaments. It is alleged that the cause of the brutal deed is the conspiracy on the part of the above five persons residing in the room of the above chawl. These persons are under strict surveillance. The fact that the body was not found on the previous evening, although a rigorous search was made by the police and by the father of the girl, conclusively shows that the body of the girl, after the completion of the deed, must have been removed from the room of the chawl early yesterday morning. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. H., the Deputy Commissioner, and Sirdar Mir Abdulali visited the place yesterday morning. The Investigation Department, have been assisting the divisional police in the further investigation of the murder.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday afternoon at the spot on view of the body. Identity had been recorded. The inquiry was adjourned.

PARSEE MARRIAGE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issues of the 2nd and 16th ultimo there appear the reports of the general meetings of the Parsee Girls' Marriage Benefit Fund wherein it is stated that I lift my seat in question whether or not the Fund Committee members appealed to some retire gracefully from the Fund" to allow them to hold the session ensued wherein Mr. Nanabhoy Ramina tried to convene me and Dr. Khary, the late hon. and active secretaries, as one of the incorrect statement. In your report of the 16th ultimo it is stated that a Parsee whose name I learn from the local papers is Sorabji Dowji instructed the allegations. Later on I issued a circular note to the members of the Select Committee appointed to find out ways and means to dissolve the Fund Committee from its unwarranted condition and to have obtained their views in writing which are wholly published in the most widely circulated Gujarati dailies, the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Akhbare Sodagar," and which fully corroborate my statement that the Fund Committee members did appeal to allow them to resign gracefully in useless and fairness to me I request you to announce through your valuable journal to the public that the facts as stated therein was quite consistent with truth, and what the president and others stated was falsifying or not. I leave the public and the Fund members and their Committee to judge, and I now ask them to withdraw their allegations publicly as they were thrown against me in the meeting unjustifiably and unwarrantably.—

Yours, &c.,

JADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

PNEUMATIC TYRES.

Exactly fifty years ago a certain Mr. Thompson conceived the idea of introducing compressed air into a hollow belt "for the purpose of lessening the power required to draw the carriages" to which these belts should be attached. December 10th, 1845, was the date attached to the specifications handed to the Patent authorities, so that we see the present year of grace really ought to be regarded as the jubilee year of pneumatic tyres. Company promoting had evidently not reached its present craze, or by this time we might all be in possession of our motor cycles or autocars, for there cannot be the faintest doubt that it is to the introduction of air tubes for cycle tyres we owe the immense popularity of the modern bicycle and tricycle. Forty-one years after Mr. R. W. Thompson had patented his idea, a Dublin veterinary surgeon, Mr. John Boyd Dunlop, handed in a claim, dated July 23rd, to the Patent Office, in which the nature of his invention is described in the following words : "A hollow tyre or tube made of india-rubber cloth, or other suitable materials, said tube or tyre to contain air under pressure or otherwise, and to be attached to the wheel or wheels in such methods may be found most suitable." Briefly, these are the salient features of two of the most brilliant specifications ever handed in at the Patent Office so far as the sport and pastime of cycling is concerned. When in the early days of 1889 the "balloon" tyre (as it was quickly dubbed, with just a touch of derision) began to assert its superiority in some of the most important races, when admittedly second-rate men on the racing path in possession of the new air tyre began to scoop in prizes from one end of the country to the other, and scratch-markers increased ten and twenty-fold, it became obvious to all but the most bigoted that the pastime of cycling had entered upon a new era. During the past six years the speed of the cycle has increased by over fifty per cent. But air tyres have not ended with bicycles. We are to have them affixed to most of our every-day vehicles, and, latest, perhaps, of all, to skates. Only recently I observe it is proposed to float a company with a capital of £75,000 in the interests of a road skate. And so we advance. Bearing in mind the vast possibilities of inflated tubes, one does not care to speak too definitely on such proposals, but so far as the road skate is concerned I must for the present remain on the side of the doubting ones. For amusement on the ice, on the floor of a skating rink or gymnasium, or on other smooth surfaces, a series of pneumatic wheels affixed to the foot may be everything that one could desire, but up to the present we have yet to learn how the skate travels over uneven surfaces and up and down of an incline. Skating in the winter season is such an invigorating and healthy exercise, and has such a considerable following, that the subject is bound to arouse considerable interest and discussion.

THE TWO INVENTIONS.

It has never yet been stated, I believe, what put the idea into the brain of Mr. Thompson, who was a civil engineer residing in Adam-st., Adelphi, London, but he was wise enough in his day and generation to anticipate the dreaded puncture, and did all he could to provide against it. Besides carriages he evidently had an idea of extending the principle to other rolling bodies. But let the original draft speak for itself. Here are a couple of extracts : "The nature of my said invention consists in the application of elastic bearings round the tyres of the wheels of carriages for the purpose of lessening the power required to draw the carriages, rendering their motion easier and diminishing the noise they make when in motion. I prefer employing for the purpose a hollow tube composed of some air and water-tight material, such as caoutchouc or gutta-percha, and inflating it with air, whereby the wheel will, in every part of their revolution present a cushion of air to the ground, or rail or track on which they run." After a lengthy and most minute description of the various applications, Mr. Thomson goes on : "Amongst many minor applications which suggest themselves I may mention the great applicability of these elastic bearings for bath chairs, rocking chairs, and other articles used commonly either in pleasure grounds within doors. . . . My claim is, first, the application of elastic bearings round the tyre of carriage wheels, as before described, and, secondly, the application of similar elastic bearings to the surfaces of other rolling bodies, as before exemplified." This would seem to cover everything in the shape of wheels, and yet it has been stated that when Mr. J. B. Dunlop patented his pneumatic tyre in 1888 the existence of such a person or such a patent as just mentioned was altogether unknown to him. How the ingenious surgeon lighted on the principle which has since brought to him a handsome fortune sounds a little singular and amusing. Some of his sons, it appears, were in the habit of riding to school and back on the old and now almost obsolete solid-tyred bicycles, but pitted as they were against older and bigger boys, the sympathetic parent racked his brain to see if something could not be done to lighten their burden. Experimenting in one fashion or another, the tyres at last became unfixed from the rim, and badly knocked about. In this extremity Mr. Dunlop had recourse to the garden hose, which he fastened in lengths on to the rims with wire. The story runs that the fault came as a perfect revelation. Instead of being left behind as before, Dunlop, junr., was enabled to see out at a brisk pace, and, to employ a sporting phrase, leave his rivals standing still. One improvement led to another, and in 1888 the pneumatic tyre had been so far advanced that a patent was taken out, and in less than a year the whole cycling world was stirred with the wonderful achievements of the Dunlop type. It is not my intention of going more deeply here into the question of tyre patents. Already some of the most eminent counsel and some of the greatest judges have been employed in various proceedings which have been instituted in our law courts, and the probability is that not one in fifty are enabled to follow the arguments employed with any interest. But as the years roll on, I feel persuaded that nine-tenths of our population will be interested in air-tyred wheels, and therefore the few glimpses taken into the earlier history of pneumatic wheels may not be without interest.

HILL CLIMBING.

To the novice at cycling, perhaps the one thing most likely to kill enthusiasm at the outset is the difficulty experienced in climbing hills of any importance. To a person on foot walking along a road or street with ordinary gradients the slight ups and downs in the surface are almost imperceptible, but to the individual just acquiring a knowledge of pedalling and steering a cycle every little rise of a few feet is doubled and trebled in the minds eye. The difficulties in this direction, however, are not to be compared with those of the early days of the safety, with its width of tread, clumsy steering, solid tyres, and dreadful weight. In those days, one of the favourite forms of competition in certain districts was hill-climbing. Where one good man existed in the solid-tyred days we have fifty good ones now. Improved tyres, gears, chains, and improved designs have made the once formidable height quite easy of access, indeed, I have heard of a professional cyclist ascending a hill of considerable length and stiff gradients sitting backwards on a cycle. Somewhere about 1887 I remember having to officiate in the capacity of starter in one of these hill-climbing contests, and a very rough time we had of it before it was over. The authorities at that time had not been aroused to quite so much opposition to the wheel as is found in some districts to-day, but it was thought desirable to choose a quiet, out-of-the-way district where a very steep, very rough, and a tortuous hill was known. For that event some of the best riders in the country had entered to compete, and the most elaborate preparations had been made for the course to be kept clear, and all the rest of it. It was early in April, and spring had not lingered as long in the lap of winter as to prevent the cowslips and primroses peeping out in profusion along the hedgerows. The writer was one of a party who set out in an open conveyance to the scene of action, the sun shining out gloriously as we left the busy streets and emerged into the country lanes. But with that strange perversity which is so characteristic of the Weather Department, which selects such exasperating periods, in an hour we were driving through a blinding snowstorm, this afterwards giving place to a storm of the ickiest rain it has ever been my portion to face. But the hill-climbing had to come off at all costs. To bring a couple of dozen or thirty riders some sixteen or seventeen miles "away from everywhere" and have no trial was out of the question. It will easily be judged in what a dreadful condition the roads were. We ploughed bravely on, and as the cyclists and their friends careered through the various hamlets there was an unusual amount of excitement displayed by the villagers. By some means not easily explained the news spread that some kind of race was about to take place, and so by the time a start was made quite a numerous crowd had trudged to the spot to witness it. One enterprising farmer, I well remember, showed himself much wider awake than his class are usually supposed to be in such a case, for he stationed at a gate leading into a field overlooking the hill one of his ploughmen and his shepherd. These were clad in smocks and round billycocks, with flaming red handkerchiefs knotted round their throats, which lent a touch of picturesqueness and colour to the scene. Here a charge was made for admission to witness the ride, high banks on either side of the road affording an excellent view. There was plenty of talent there, but perhaps the best-known at that time as a sterling road rider was Mr. A. J. Wilson, popularly known in the wheel world as "Faed." Mr. Henry Sturmey was one of the judges, and timekeeper also, and other well-known cyclists whose names need not here be mentioned. A few have become still more famous, others have dropped out of the pastime altogether.

A SUCCESSFUL CONTEST.

Rather a peculiar method was adopted for starting the competitors. Owing to the winding nature of the hillside, it was impossible for the officials at the finishing point at the summit to see the starting of the various competitors, who were started singly, and each timed separately. Recourse, therefore, was had to signalling by flags. In an adjacent field stood an old ricketty, disused windmill, the sails of which had afforded in their dilapidated state plenty of sport for rude Boreas. This vantage point commanded both start and finish, and as each competitor was despatched a gun was fired by a person stationed in the aperture where once a window was in the top storey of the mill. The writer had occasion to go up there before the contest, and felt extremely lucky to get down again with a whole skin. A ladder almost destitute of rungs, worm-eaten with age, and twisting and creaking at every move made, was the only means of reaching this stop storey, and as a feat of reckless daring and consummate agility that climb to the top of the old mill ranks in the mind as my most heroic achievement. Not much, perhaps, to an active youth of fearless temperament, but something calculated to check the ardour of old fogies. But to the contest. Probably the distance travelled by the cyclists in the ascent of the hill was close upon three-quarters of a mile ; in places the gradient was one in three, the average, if my memory serves me, being one in seven. That afternoon saw many theories exploded. Instead of proving insurmountable the great majority of those who started reached the top, the time occupied by the first three men—of whom rare old "Faed" was one—was exceptionally good. At the moment I am not sure how the proportion of safeties and tricycles stood at the start, but in finishing the three-wheeler more than held its own, Mr. Wilson's performance over the muddy, stony, and rutty surface on a tricycle astonishing everyone. Besides the rain, which came down pitilessly all the afternoon, a cutting, marrow-freezing wind got up, and by the time the contest was over the great bulk of those present looked about as sorry specimens of humanity as one could imagine. Cold, muddy, and drenched as we were, the competition was voted a tremendous success. There was just one feature which came into prominence at the close, for which one must for ever feel grateful. So great an interest was taken in the race by some of the big cycle manufacturing firms that they were well represented. Knowing the deserted nature of the locality, some of them had provided themselves with refreshments. There need be no amplification of what transpired, but I must frankly and freely confess that few "refreshers" have given me the same supreme gratification as did the tumbler of champagne on that wild afternoon in April.

MINOR CALCULATIONS.

Leaving for the moment this wintry scene, let me give a little insight from Hoyle on the chances of dice rolling. Maybe some of my readers may test its accuracy during the coming Christmas holidays. According to the authority just mentioned, the odds on the raffle with nine dice, or the highest in three throws, with three dice, come out as follow :—It is 10,077,695 to 1 against throwing 54 ; 1,007,766 to 1 against 53 or more ; 183,329 to 1 against 52 or more ; 45,809 against 51 or more ; 14,093 to 1 against 50 or more ; 5,022 to 1 against 49 or more ; 2,016 to 1 against 48 or more ; 886 to 1 against 47 or more ; 422 to 1 against 46 or more ; 215 to 1 against 45 or more ; 116 to 1 against 44 or more ; 66 to 1 against 43 or more ; 39 (very nearly 39½) to 1 against 42 or more ; 25½ to 1 against 41 or more ; 15 to 1 against 40 or more ; 10½ to 1 against 39 or more ; 7 1-7 to 1 against 38 or more ; very nearly 5 to 1 against 37 or more ; 3½ to 1 against 36 or more ; 2 6-11 to 1 or 28 to 11 against 35 or more ; 11 to 6 (or 1 5-6 to 1) against 34 or more ; 9 to 7 (or 1 2-7) against 35 or more It is exactly equal that you throw 32 or more. To have secured these figures some little time and attention must have been given. Those who know anything of raffling may remember the greatest number they have seen thrown. Personally 45 is the higest number that has been thrown where I have been a looker-on ; but it is something, I suppose, to have seen odds of 215 to 1 brought off.

EARL SPENCER AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

The Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, accompanied by Captain Hennage, aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, visited yesterday morning the Government Dockyard, in Apollo Street, spending about two hours in inspecting the different departments and the kind of work done in each. Being welcomed by Captain Wilson, R.N., acting Director of the Indian Marine, Captain Chandler, Staff Officer, Mr. Watson, the Constructor, &c., his lordship was escorted to the "mould loft," where various figure-heads of Government ships are manufactured, and ships' furniture is carried and upholstered, and where his lordship was shewn some quaint figures, the specimens of Burmese chisel-work. One of these was a Burmese figure carved out of a massive piece of teakwood. In the "boat-building shed" several men were seen constructing and fitting up large boats for the Indian Marine. In the "steam launch shed" was seen a new launch being constructed for the Bombay Water Police. In connection with the massive Burmese teak-logs stacked in the compound, his lordship was shewn two teak-wood trees growing on the Dockyard premises. His lordship was also shewn over the shed which contains fittings for troopships for the transport of horses and mules in the event of despatch of troops by sea ; and another shed which is a store shed containing spars and masts of various sizes. The patent slip, the old Portuguese Dry Dock, and the new Duncan Dock were next visited, where his lordship was given an explanation in the manner in which the dock-gates were opened by hydraulic power. The Marine Stores, which contain the provisions and stores required for Government ships, the Factory and boiler-shop and the Torpedo Stores and the Admiralty Gun-mounting stores were also inspected. The use of the torpedo was explained to his lordship in all its details. In the stores for the storage of brass, copper, steel, zinc, &c., his lordship was given explanations of the manner in which these stores were received, stored, and issued. At parting, Earl Spencer heartily thanked Captain Wilson and Captain Chandler, Mr. Watson, and others for shewing him the many interesting departments of the Dockyard.

There is an interesting letter in the *Spectator* giving a marked instance of sympathy on the part of a macaw. "When I was about seven," writes Mr. R. P. Newhouse, one of my chief cronies was a macaw, who was never so happy as when seated on my shoulder and released from the chain which usually confined him to his perch. When any childish trouble affected me in his presence—either real or occasionally simulated (I remember particularly a fall from a rocking horse)—he gave the household no rest till he had been unchained. He would then hurry across the floor, climb on my mother's knee, and thence to my shoulder. And there he would stay, rubbing his beak against my face, kissing me with his black, dry tongue, and crooning 'poor,' 'poor,' until I showed signs of returning equanimity. This the writer thinks, was doubtless an imitation of his mother's attempts at consolation ; but he believes, and no doubt correctly, that it had a good deal of genuine sympathy in it.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th November 1895 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.—The total area under rice cultivation in the 14 chief rice-producing districts in Lower Burma is now estimated at 49,68,417 acres or 175,076 acres more than the area actually under cultivation last year and 31,983 acres less than the estimate given last month. The area reported as fallow has decreased from 518,425 acres last month to 492,875 acres, but the area destroyed has increased from 8,467 acres to 80,453 acres, 45,100 acres of which are reported from Prome where the late planted paddy has entirely failed over considerable areas owing to drought. The rest of the destroyed area is chiefly in the Tharrawaddy and Thongwa districts and there too the cause is drought. The later rains have on the whole been unfavourable, particularly in Henzada where a 4-anna crop is estimated. The crops in Bassein, Myaungmya, and Ma-ubin have also suffered from want of the later ripening showers. Prospects on the whole, however, are good and the crop may be estimated at from 15 to 16 annas. It is estimated that there will be available for export 15,50,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 26,270,000 cwts. of white rice.

COTTON.

Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1895-96.—This summary includes—(1) the final forecast of the crop in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Berar ; (2) the final forecast of the early crop in Bengal and Bombay ; (3) the second forecast of the late crop in Bombay and in Sind ; (4) the first forecast of the crop in Madras and in the Nizam's Dominions.

Panjab.—Both the area and outturn in the Panjab are larger than in 1894, in which year the crop was "the best known for many years." The season commenced so well that a much larger crop than has actually been picked was expected, but after July the rainfall was generally insufficient and untimely, with the result that, while on irrigated land the crop was good it was poor on land dependent entirely on rain. This is the third consecutive season (following a series of bad years) in which the Panjab has had a good cotton crop.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The meteorological conditions resembled those of the Panjab, the good promise of the early rains not being entirely fulfilled later. The area put under cotton was smaller than in 1894 and the average of preceding years, but the yield was on the whole good, and very much larger than in 1894 or than the average of preceding years.

Central Provinces.—The deficiency of rain in the later months of the monsoon, which reduced the outturn in the Panjab and North-Western Provinces, had the contrary effect in the principal cotton-growing tracts of the Central Provinces ; and the crop in those Provinces has turned out particularly good. The area sown was but little in excess of that of 1894, but was about 4 per cent lower than the average, but the outturn exceeded that of 1894 by 43 and the average by 50 per cent.

Berar.—As in the Central Provinces, the rainfall, though smaller than usual, was beneficial to the crop. The area sown was smaller than the average, but the outturn was large, exceeding that of 1894 by 65 and the average by 19 per cent.

Bengal.—In Bengal, as in the other provinces of Northern India, the rainfall of the monsoon was below the average. The area sown was about 5 per cent less than that of last year, but the outturn is estimated to be substantially larger.

Bombay (Early crop).—In Khandesh, where nine-tenths of the crop are grown, the area sown is 8 per cent less than in 1894 and about 7 per cent smaller than the average, the contraction of area being mainly due to the absence of seasonable rain for sowing and a long break in the rains in August. On the whole the crop is reported to be good, being 3 3-4 per cent more than that of 1894, though still considerably below the average. In the other districts where the early crop is grown the conditions are approximately similar, the yield, however, giving much better results compared with the average. In two or three places, of relatively small importance, the crop was damaged in October by untimely rain, and the yield was much below the average.

(Late crop).—The area sown is somewhat below that of 1894 and the average, due to the deficiency of seasonable rain at sowing time. But the condition of the crop generally is reported to be good in Gujerat, especially in Broach, in Belgaum, and in Dharwar, and fair in Sind.

Madras.—In Madras the area sown is larger than in 1894 and the average area. The crop is reported to be generally in fair condition, and it is estimated that it will be fully up to the average, but it is too early yet to definitely forecast prospects in the southern districts.

Nizam's Territory.—The area sown in this tract is in excess of that of 1894, and it is expected that, the rains having been favourable, the outturn will also be larger.

Generally, in most of the cotton-producing tracts throughout India the rainfall was scanty, contrasting with that of 1894 which was excessive. The acreage was therefore below the average, but the rainfall was on the whole well distributed and timely, and the yield generally, so far as the crop has been picked, has been very good in both quantity and quality, while the prospects of the late crop are also good.

RICE.

Second General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, for the season 1895-96.—The Agricultural Departments of Bengal, Madras, and Burma estimate the area and outturn as follows :—

	Area in acres.			Estimated outturn in tons.
	1895.	1894.	Average.	
Bengal	30,47,100	31,16,000	32,63,000	(1)
Madras (2)	42,25,000	5,222,000	4,693,000	1-5
Burma (2)	4,968,492	4,793,316		15 to 16

(1) Government villages, being about two-thirds of the Presidency.

(2) Fourteen chief rice-growing districts in Lower Burma.

The season in Bengal has been very unfavourable. In September and October the rainfall was deficient over large areas, and in November there was practically no rain. The area sown was smaller than in 1894 and the average area, the great decrease being in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and there also the outturn, which is below the average in most districts, is smallest. The gross outturn of cleaned rice is estimated for the province at 272,625,800 cwts (say 13,631,000 tons) compared with 307,800,000 cwts (say 15,390,000 tons) estimated to have been produced in 1894, when, however, the yield was unusually good. In Madras, according to the first forecast of the season, the area sown exceeds that of last year and the average area, the increase being general throughout most of the Presidency. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, though rain is needed in some places and in others damage has been done by excessive rain and floods. In Burma insufficient rain to water the seed of the season caused damage in some districts, but prospects on the whole are reported to be good. It is estimated that there will be available for export 15,50,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 26,270,000 cwts (say 1,313,500 tons) of white rice.

HONOUR TO THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, who arrived in Bombay on Friday last, has been receiving in various ways evidences of the good will and esteem entertained for him by those of his subjects who reside and carry on their business in this city. On Monday last, the trustees of the Babulnath Temple appointed by the Hindu Maharaja gave an evening entertainment in his high honour, at the bungalow of Mr. Chunilal Sakalchand at Malabar Hill. Mr. Valjee Jeevraj, the managing trustee of the Babulnath Temple, had been unsparing in his efforts to make the entertainment a success. The bungalow occupies a most advantageous position on the ridge of Malabar Hill, commanding a beautiful view of three-fourths of the city and its surroundings ; and the situation, together with the decorations and the illuminations, must have delighted the Thakore. The electric light had been utilised for illuminating the garden grounds, which had a fountain playing in their midst. The guests arrived about 9 o'clock, and were received by the landlord, and Mr. Valjee Jeevraj, and others, and were escorted to a reception hall on the second storey. Owing to the shortness of notice of the entertainment, there was no great pressure of guests, and the party proved a very enjoyable one ; among those present being several ladies besides Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, Mr. Tribhovandas Muncaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Dyabhoy Tapidas Virji-das, Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. Taylor, Messrs. Mohanlal Talakchand, Khimjee Lukhmidas, Kursondas Lukhmidas, Mahajalli K. Padamsey, P. D. Framjee, Jeejeebhoy Limjee Banajee, Chunilal Sakalchand, Visram Narandas, Jivabhoy Oojamsey, Osman Jamal, Nurseylal Purshotumdas, Hariboo Narandas, Jairal Ratansey, Devendas Chunilal, &c. The Thakore of Palitana, accompanied by the Nawab of Morbi, and members of his staff, arrived at the bungalow at 9-30 p.m., and being cordially welcomed by the trustees of the temple and others, was escorted into the upper reception-hall, where a company of nautch girls danced and sang, and where a second set of dancers had been placed for the Thakore's accommodation. Several of the visitors were introduced to the Thakore, and some time was agreeably spent in conversation and the interchange of social amenities. The entertainment closed with the customary distribution of flowers, rose-water, &c.

Referring to an article Sala as an after-dinner speaker, one who hear him speak in Italian at a public dinner in commemoration of the unity of Italy writes that the effect on the large assembly of guests, mostly Italians, was electrical, and the enthusiasm immense. Sala claimed the Italian language as his own, or almost his own, and though not quite so fluent and facile in that as in French, was nevertheless fairly well at home in it.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

The deliberations of the eleventh Session of the National Congress came to an end this evening. The list of resolutions was rather lengthy one, there being eighteen resolutions in all and about fifty speakers. I have already wired most of the important resolutions passed by the assembly to-day, but in addition to them the following were also adopted :—

Mr. M. R. Bodas proposed that this Congress, while thanking the Government of India for recognising the grievances of railway passengers in their recent resolutions on the subject, desires to express its hope that Government will take effective steps to bring about their redress.

Mr. T. Rangacharia, of Madras, seconded, and Mr. D. B. Chakradeva supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Venkata Ramaya Chetty (Madras) then proposed :—This Congress is of opinion that the action of the Forest Department under the rules framed by the different Provincial Governments prejudicially affects the inhabitants of the rural parts of the country by subjecting them to the annoyance and oppression of forest subordinates in various ways which have led to much discontent throughout the country. The objects of forest conservancy as announced in the resolution of 1894 are declared to be not to secure the largest revenue but to conserve the forests in the interests chiefly of the agricultural classes and of their cattle. The existing set of rules subordinates the latter consideration to the former, and an amendment of the rules with a view to correct this mischief is in the opinion of the Congress, urgently called for.

Mr. Nagindin (Satara) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Professor G. K. Gokhale (Poona) proposed that this Congress tenders its thanks to the Secretary of State for India for his promise of September last to take an early opportunity to reduce the Salt duty and concurring with previous Congresses once more places on record its sense of the great hardship which the present rate of salt taxation imposes upon the poorest classes of the country, a hardship which renders it incumbent on Government to take the first opportunity to restore the duty to its level of 1888.

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selves, and earn their own livelihood, and be helpful to those with whom their lot is cast by reason of their misfortune.

The Conference reports its recommendations that the Government of India should on the occasion of the proposed amendment of Act VI 1882, provide a special chapter for the regulation of Social Reform Associations, and not leave them to be dealt with under a strained interpretation of Section 26 of the Act, and that cases made thereunder, which announce partly personal among liabilities and responsibilities that do not require further resort to this means of strengthening these voluntary Associations.

The Conference is also of opinion that the time has now come to amend Act XXI of 1850, so as to restrict the use of the words "rights," in section 3 of that Act to property rights, and to correct the ambiguity by which now enable converts to other faiths to break up the peace of their homes, and forcibly claim marital and guardians ip rights over their relations who cannot conscientiously accept the change of religion.

The Conference records its regret that the Supreme Legislative Council abandoned, in Committee, the proposal to give discretionary power to the judges, to enforce restitution of conjugal rights by imprisonment, and reject even the modified motion brought by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on the subject. The Conference hopes that the subject will soon engage the attention of Government so as to remedy this evil which has been partly created by its own enactments.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that in the Madras Presidency the attention of Government and the public has been forcibly drawn to the condition of the Pariah caste who by reason of their neglect by caste Hindoos, are tempted to give up their faith, and become converts to other creeds. The education and social amelioration of these out-castes in all parts of India is a duty which devolves upon all those who have the permanent good of their country at heart, and every effort should be made to raise these classes to a position where by education, and industry they may rise above the disadvantages of their condition.

That the Conference welcomes the efforts made in the Central Provinces, Madras, and the Punjab to admit into Hindu society converts to other religion, and the Conference hopes that the people everywhere will try to follow in the same footsteps.

The Conference was then dissolved.

ADDRESSES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, DEC. 31.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee was presented with two addresses this morning by the Poona students The principal address ran as follows :—

To the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Bannerjee B.A., C.S., &c., &c., President of the Eleventh Indian National Congress, Poona.

Hon'ble Sir,—We, the students attending the various English schools, colleges and law and other special classes in Poona, crave leave to approach you to offer a most cordial and respectful welcome to this ancient and historic city.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Providence first decreed that your life should be devoted to your country's service, and the great energy and enthusiasm with which you have been working all those years in the discharge of this high and patriotic duty have already made your name a household word in all parts of the country. New India recognizes in you one of its foremost and most trusted leaders, and we deem it indeed a high privilege that we are enabled on this occasion to offer you this welcome, and testify to you the warm admiration of your many noble qualities and our gratitude for your devoted efforts in the interests of India and her teeming millions.

We are aware that there is considerable difference of opinion among men whose views are entitled to the greatest respect, as to the part which students might legitimately take in the discussion and agitation of important political questions of the day. But, however much opinion may be divided on this larger question, we venture to think that nobody has ever thought of objecting to students studying with earnest, intelligent and sympathetic interest the progress of events around them. You yourself were pleased to advocate last year at Madras great latitude to students in their choice of political questions for discussion among themselves, and when once such discussion of current topics is allowed, it is inevitable that students should come to entertain for the benefactors of their country the same warm feelings of gratitude and esteem with which their disinterested and patriotic labours are regarded by our elderly countrymen.

But it is not merely your political services to the country which constitute your claim to our respect and admiration.

As one of the greatest teachers of the present day, you have a nearer and a more direct title to the tribute which we humbly offer you on this occasion. The profession of a teacher is, perhaps, the most universal respect. In India especially from time immemorial the teacher's work has been looked upon as peculiarly sacred and noble. Of this exalted profession you represent in your person the highest dignity. The Ripon College is a standing monument of the earnest care and sympathy which you so willingly bestow upon the rising generations of Bengal. And many a young life to-day, not only in Bengal, but all over the country, receives its moulding impress and derives an ennobling inspiration from your great career. Brilliant as have been your services to the cause of India's political advancement, we venture to think that your work in the sphere of education has been even more distinguished, as it must undoubtedly prove more abiding in its results.

Thanking you, Honourable Sir, most cordially for your condescension in accepting this humble address at our hands and wishing you long life and happiness,—We remain, &c.

In replying, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee observed that he accepted the addresses with feelings of gratitude, and said they would remain enshrined in his memory as mementoes of the confidence and of their appreciation. He had himself been a teacher of young men for the best part of his life. The views of young men, their sentiments, their feelings, their joys, their sorrows were his also. He felt that his educational work was more abiding than his political work, and he was proud of it. As a teacher he admired those good spirits, some of whom had passed away in college harness, who with a great amount of self-sacrifice devoted heart and soul to promote the well-being of the students of the Fergusson College. There could be found no better example of such men than in the person of Professor Gokhle. He then paid a warm tribute of praise to the memory of the late Messrs. Apte, Agarkar, and Khelkar. He observed that the students called him one of the leaders of New India; which really meant India on a new foundation, on a system of new ideas with an old basis, modified by surroundings and environments of the age and civilising influences going on around. But New India's progress should not be political only. Moral and intellectual progress must march side by side; political reform must go hand in hand with social reform. Lastly, as a teacher of youth he exhorted students to exercise the highest moral principles, for education without morality was nothing. He advised them to read and thoroughly understand the lives of Buddha, Mahomed, and Christ, and to regulate their conduct in life on the principles and ethics taught by those high examples. After once more thanking the students warmly for their affectionate address, he bade them a hearty farewell. His speech was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic reform.

Mr. Bannerjee was then garlanded. The portraits of Shivaji and the speaker's likeness were presented by the students to Mr. Bannerjee, who left, Poona, this afternoon, for Calcutta.

An illustrative case of "The Woman who Would's" is reported from Karkoff. A pretty peasant maiden in one of the suburbs of that Russian city was recently coerced by her relatives into consenting to marry a small proprietor of the neighbourhood for whom she entertained a special dislike. The wedding party appeared a few days ago before the altar of one of the city churches. The service went on until the officiating priest put the usual question, "Wilt thou take this man," etc., The girl to this replied with an emphatic negative, and all the persuasions of her friends failed to change her resolution. The wedding party returned to the house of the bride's parents, who again vainly endeavoured to shake the girl's obduracy. The unfortunate and unwilling girl was then soundly beaten, not only by her parents but also by the friends of the bridegroom. She was carried back weeping to church by the wedding party, and the marriage service was re-commenced. Again came the crucial question to the bride, and once more the unhappy girl, with tears and blushes, resonantly exclaimed "No Sabhounad times. No" and appealed to the protection of the priest which was readily granted.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healthy refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the fasli year 1304, ending 30th June, 1895, there were 56 estates in the Madrass Presidency and three Agency Estates (Jeypore, Payakapad and Bisgunkatak) in the Vizagapatam District under the management of the Court of Wards. The total income of these 59 estates in fasli 1304, exclusive of the sale proceeds of property and amounts borrowed, amounted to Rs. 40,56,718. Pittapur is the most wealthy of the estates under management, with an income of 10¼ lakhs of rupees: Jeypore had an income of about 5½ lakhs, Ettiyapuram 4½ lakhs, Medur in Kistna about 2 lakhs, Telaprole in the same district over 1½ lakhs, Kadakasirnayakanullur in Tanjore about 1½ lakhas, and Dharakote, and Peddakimedi in Ganjam and Kurupum in Vizagapatam, each over a lakh. The poorest was V. N. Ayyanna's estate, in Bellary, which had only an income of Rs. 2,162.

THE total forest area in Assam on the 30th June was 17,627 square miles, 7,000 squar miles more than it was at the close of June 1894. Of this area, 3,715·61 square miles were classed as reserved, and 13,912·10 square miles as unclassed State forests. The Conservator reports that he has treated as unclassed State forest all waste, unsettled land at the disposal of Government in the plains districts of the Province; in other words, the total area of the plains districts, after deducting the settled area and the area of forest reserves: a plan distasteful to the Chief Commissioner, who admits that there must always be considerable difficulty in determining the exact area of this class of forests, but is not satisfied that some better system cannot be adopted than one which includes under this denomination not only waste land on which there is no timber whatever, but also roads, embankments, and land always covered with water.

IN an age in which so many things are new it was not to be supposed that we should escape the new smile. Like many other such inventions, it comes from across the Atlantic, and like the baby pose of ten years ago it attacks all sorts and conditions of women. The wide and careless smile, more a grin than a smile, which is the mark of those who let themselves be swayed by an illconsidered mirth to the detriment of their personal appearance, has quite gone out of fashion. The new exercise (says the *Globe*) is a slow and dreamy expansion of the lips; it is poetic, and hints at great things, such as a life not understood by the ordinary run of folk, a heart yearning for love and other kindred subjects, and is calculated to lay low at the first fire all but the most bucolic and heartless, of men. And yet the origin of the new smile is by no means so poetic; it is merely an affair of dentistry when its springs are analysed. In America, as we know from books of travel, women are for ever sucking candy, with the result that their teeth suffer, and though the dentists of the States are second to none there are occasions when they cannot repair the ravages of the sweet-stuff shops. Therefore, it is not always safe to smile with effusion, for it may be that a tooth is imperfect, though not yet ready for extraction. The aim of the new smile consists in concealing the affected tooth, and only showing those of its companions which will bear be momentary inspection. In fact the new smile, like so many of its contemporaries, is a sham, and the only good thing that can be said in its favour is that it is not worn by the New Woman.

WRITING on "Modesty and Muscle," apropos of athletics and women, the *World* says: There is not the least reason why a movement, excellent in itself, should be made subservient to an attempt to obliterate the dividing-line between the sexes. Let her be ever so proficient in all sports and exercises suitable to her condition, a woman is a woman "for a' that," and, as such, is debarred from entering upon indecorous public competitions of physical strength, if she would retain any claim to respect or any consideration for her womanhood. It is an invariable rule that the type of "new" woman who strives to make herself an imitation man never by any chance succeeds in imitating a gentleman. Self-assertion and self-exhibition, of one kind or another, and her unfailing "notes"; but it is doubtful whether even the man-woman of the platform and the lecture-rostrum is quite as ugly a libel upon her sex as the man-woman of the football-field and the athletic arena. For whereas the former is, generally speaking, chiefly obnoxious from a moral point of view, the latter adds to her offence by making herself physically disgusting. A woman who presents herself as a grotesque caricature of a man commits a sufficiently grave crime against her sex and against society. But when, into the bargain, she adds to the repulsiveness of the exhibition by taking part, coram populo, in muscular contests with others of her kind, she prejudices the good cause of the physical training of women, and deserves repression rather than the encouragement unfortunately extended, of late, to some of her order.

IT is on record (writes "Ex-Captain, London Scottish," in the *St. James's Gazette*) that in the early days of the 42nd Regiment, or Black Watch, two of the private soldiers of the corps were ordered to appear before George II., the stout little hero of Dettingen, who was anxious to see the first specimens of those drilled Highlanders who in after years were destined "to conquer for us in all parts of the world." The men were put through their exercises and were charmed by their reception. But unwittingly their southern entertainer spoilt their impression of royal grace. By, or without, his instructions, each man on quitting the presence was "rewarded" with a few pieces of gold. These were at once distributed among the servants, and they retired with an uncomfortable feeling of unappreciated loyalty. New men, new manners. We learn that, "by special permission of the war Office," a squad from the ranks of the Black Watch is to appear on the Adelphi stage, to lend verisimilitude to a scene in which Mr. William Terriss is to be "drummed out of the regiment" for a piece of military treachery on the lines of the notorious or unhappy Captain Dreyfus. One can imagine that the rank-and-file may be Irishmen from Glasgow or Dundee; that the responsible officers may be Englishmen of a conventional type; that sentiment such as animated the Highlanders of last century is dead. Yet is it altogether decent, when we have so lately legislated against a growing habit of bringing the Queen's uniform into contempt, to bring men actually in the service of the nation upon the stage in such equivocal circumstances?

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS's new edition of Chaucer, now in the press, will be one of the dearest books ever published. If you have the merely utilitarian purpose of knowing Chaucer, and making him your friend for life, you can accomplish it at the cost of a few coppers. Most people, being hard up, go in for the cheap editions. But if you have money in your purse, and desire to possess a specimen of what William Morris, Master Printer, can do at his best, you shall have to pay a hundred and twenty guineas for your Chaucer. Vellum copies only or Mr. Morris's Chaucer are to be published at the above-named price. The paper copies might have been had at twenty pounds each. We say might have been had, because they have all been brought in advance. There are to be only 425 copies of the paper edition. Another of the dearest books (estimating dearness by mere count of money) is to be Mr. Morris's new edition of his own "Earthly Paradise." Just now it is in its preparatory stage. It is to be published in eight volumes, in the golden type, black and red, of the Kelmscott Press. Each vellum set of eight volumes will cost fifty-six guineas. The paper edition will be published at thirty shillings a volume, or twelve pounds the set. The size is to be a new one, intermediate between the quarto and the octavo size hitherto issued.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI, who has lately been appointed Director of the Rossini Musical Lyceum at Pesaro, has arrived in that city to take over the directorship. He was met at the railway station by Commendatore Guidi, President of the Lyceum; by Commendatore Vaccai, and by the Professors. A crowd which had gathered at the station applauded the maestro, and followed him to the Hotel Zongo, where he is staying. Mascagni was repeatedly called to the balcony to thank the people for their demonstration. He went Afterwards to visit the Prefect and the Syndic of Pesaro.

MR. T. E. PEMBERTON, in his biography of Mr. Hare, the actor, just issued, tells of an anecdote of the days of "Society." Hare, travelling on the Underground Railway, found himself face to face with an old schoolfellow whom he had not seen for years. Not knowing that he had adopted the stage as a profession and taken the name of Hare, his friend called out, "Hullo, Fairs, how are you?" and after they had chatted about old times, the conversation turned on theatres. He asked if Mr. Hare had "been to see 'Society,' the piece of which everyone was talking." "No," said Mr. Hare doubtfully, "I cannot say that I have seen it." "Then go at once," said his friend. "It's a capital play, and a devilish clever old man acts in it—a fellow named Hare!"

THE Spanish papers have (says the *Globe*) made a discovery with regard to Lord Rosebury, who is staying at Madrid. It is that the good fairies assisted at his birth; and the Queen of the Fairies declared that he should realise all his wishes. But the Bad Fairy put in an appearance, and malevolently added "But when he has realised his wishes, he shall not enjoy them." And so, say the Madrid papers, his rich wife died, Ladas brought down upon him the wrath of the Puritans, when Prime Minister he lost his sleep, and he has had to abandon politics for yachting. In conclusion, his lordship is advised to consult the Andalusian gipsies. They may do better for him than the fairies.

A VIENNA Correspondent learns from Warsaw that Count Schuvaloff, Governor-General of Poland, has been instructed by the Czar to prepare a memorandum on the subject of the reforms which he proposes for introduction into Poland. The Czar is said to be sincerely anxious to bring about a better state of affairs in Poland, and intends, when the coronation is over, and he has visited the principal Courts of Europe, to reside for some time in Warsaw, and to give there a series of Court festivities.

SUPERSTITION in Bohemia has claimed another victim. In the Church of Chrastian at Pisek, in Bohemia, a marrige was about to be solemnised between Anna Roslin, aged nineteen, and a youth of her choice. Bride and bridegroom stood already before the alter, where were lighted tapers. Before the priest could unite the bridal pair one of the tapers became suddenly extinguished. A loud shriek came from the bride, and she gasped, "Meine Kerze its erloschen!" (my taper is extinguished). Anna Roslin sank unconscious in to the arms of the bridegroom. Immediately all attention was turned to the condition of the bride. Several attempts were made to revive the poor girl, but in vain. The bride, in her chaplet and veil, died at the alter rails. The superstition of the villages of the Plain is, that if a lighed taper becomes extinguished on either side of the altar, the person standing on shat side the altar where the light went out will suffer a dire calamity.

A BERLIN Correspondeat writes: A Danish cattle steamer arrived at Hamburg after a most dangerous passage. She had been regarded as lost. Soon after leaving Esbjerg, a storm came on, and the vessel was driven towards the English coast. The captain had the hatchways battened down, and as a result, of the two hundred and fifty-five head of cattle on board many were suffocated, and others trampled to death or seriously injured. Their bellowing, as the crew said, was heard above the howling of the storm. When the wind had somewhat abated, the vessel resumed her proper course, and arrived at Hamburg as above stated. When the hatchways were opened in the presence of the veterinary inspectors, a dreadful spectacle presented itself. Of the cattle, one hundred and twenty-four were still alive, and could be taken to the quarantine station. But about one hundred lay dead, and the others were so badly injured as to necessitate their being killed on board.

ANECDOTES innumerable are told of G. A. S., but the following story of early days—days of hard and honourable struggle—in the life of the great journalist, has I think (writes a *Chronicle* correspondent) never been published. It was at a festive gathering. Mr. Sala was there, and so was Mr. Attenborough, the famous pawnbroker. They recognised each other, and shook hands. "How do you do, Mr. Attenborough?" said the journalist. "We have met before, but I think this is the first time I have ever seen your legs."

"ONE WHO KNEW HIM" tells in the *Daily News* the following story of Sala at another festive function about 1885. It was a little dinner of foreign journalists at the Hotel Continental in Regent-street. "As we were going into the dining-room, Mr. Sala whispered to me, 'I am going to have a lark with these fellows; you see.' That was all he would tell me at the moment, and I was naturally curious to know what would follow. In order that the reader may understand what did follow, it is necessary to premise that Mr. Sala, having been educated in Paris, was really half a Frenchman, and spoke French as though it had been his native tongue. Of this fact, however, many of the foreign journalists, like the late M. Albert Wolff, of the *Figaro*, who was present, were not aware. When Mr. Sala, as the chairman of the gathering, got up to propose the first toast the conversation was hushed, and all eyes were turned towards him. Then he began a most wonderful address in the choicest French of the Stratford-atte-Bowe description. "Messieurs," he began (I quote from memory), "nous avons monjay ung tray bong dinay," and so forth, and he proceeded to discourse in the same fashion upon the pleasure it had given him to be present at such a gathering. The foreign guests looked grave. Inwardly they were bursting with laughter at the eccentric accent of their president, but French politeness would not allow this to appear. Presently, however, Mr. Sala paused, and becoming quite serious and earnest, he told his hearers in eloquent tones and in choicest Parisian language and accent, that he considered such a meeting something more than a mere festive gathering. It was such meetings, he said, in effect (I cannot reproduce his eloquence), that helped to cement the friendship of nations, and to exercise the demon of international discord and jealousy, who had been responsible for so much sorrow and suffering in the world. The effect of his words was electrical. There was a long and hearty outburst of applause, and then the foreign guests roared with laughter as they realized how they had been taken in. But while the idea in one of Mr. Sala's after-dinner speeches was of great importance, it is undoubtedly a fact that his oratorical method had much to do with their effect."

IN the "Nineteenth Century" Dr. Burney Yeo tells one or two anecdotes of tactful doctors. One night Sir X. Y. was visiting a very sick nobleman, together with other medical men; and when he returned to the drawing-room, after seeing the patient, the patient's wife came up to him and said, 'What do you think of the Baron, Sir X.?' Folding his arms as was his wont, and looking fixedly into the Baroness's eyes from under his long overhanging eyebrows, he said very slowly and deliberately, "What do you think, Baroness?" "I think him very ill," was the reply. "So do I!" said Sir X very solemnly. "Good night, Baroness," and departed, leaving a profound impression, but without having given any definitely expressed opinion. On another occasion he was consulted by a medical man from the country, who brought a young farmer with him, as to the cause of whose loss of health it was desired to have Sir X. Y.'s opinion. The country doctor had good reason to know that a too free consumption of sherry was at the root of the malady but he had been unable to convince his patient of the fact. Sir X. Y. had examined the case very deliberately, and was standing pensively before his fire as if in doubt what to conclude. The country doctor, who was pacing up and down the room somewhat impatiently contrived to get close to Sir X. Y. and unnoticed by the patient, whispered behind his pocket handkerchief, the word Sherry. Sir X. apparently took not the least notice of the hint; but, after a moment or two he walked slowly towards a glass balcony which looked from his consulting room into a small garden and gazed up into the sky; then he turned and faced the patient "Sir, and said he very gravely "you are keeping something from us, I have reflected carefully over your case and I am satisfied there is but one explanation of it. You have acquired some evil habit which you are concealing from us, and if I were left to guess what that habit is, I should say it is sherry!" The patient was amazed, convinced, and cured.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 21st December 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Edward Henry Hamilton Surgeon-Dentist, of United States of America, residing in the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, for improved tooth brushes; Peter Ross, conductor, sub-engineer, Public Works Department, Railway branch, and signal and interlocking inspector, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for adjusting disc signal cranks worked with points on railways to be called "disc signal adjustable crank:" Peter Ross, conductor and sub-engineer, Public Works Department, Railway branch, and signal and interlocking inspector, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for an improved travelling point rod roller which reduces friction and cost to a minimum to be called "improved travelling point rod roller;" Eroom and Co., merchants, Calcutta, for an improved sola pith hat to be called "The musketeer range and shikar hat;" Wilhelm Stern, merchant, of Antwerp, Kingdom of Belgium, 162, Rue de la Province Said, for improvement in collapsible casks; Haji Mirza Muhammad Hasan, trader, Madras Street, Myanpoon, Moulmein, for smoking tobacco called "Excelsior Japan;" Joseph Wilson Swan, late of Lauriston, Bromley, in the county of Kent, England, now of 58, Holland Park, in the county of London, chemist, and James Alfred Kendall, of 3, Ashlake Terrace, Sidcup, in the county of Kent, Surrey, England, manufacturing chemist, for improvements in means to be employed in the manufacture of production of cyanides; The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the Empire of Germany, for the manufacture and production of new azo colouring matters; David Smith, foreman, Ironfounder, Vanshtaar Row, Balliaghatta, Calcutta, for a new process of sea manufacture.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Friedrich Herman Schulz, of Eilbeckerweg, 57, Hamburg, Germany, mill-wright, for a new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom. (Filed 17th December 1895); George Law, of the Bengal Medical Invalid Establishment, at present of Ambala, in the Punjab, for an improved two-wheeled carriole-draught district cart. (Filed 18th November 1895.); Alexander St. George Ashe, of No. 46—47, Mcleod Street, in the town of Calcutta, for extracting oil from mustard, linseed and poppy seed, and other oleiferous substances. (Filed 20th December 1895); James Gordon, Inspector of Lodges, late professor of nautics, for improvements in the construction of the hulls of iron clads or other vessels. (From 23rd December 1895 to 22nd December 1896).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and authorising others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. J. Scott's invention for a method of and apparatus for removing coir dotted from the spindles of mules ring spinning and certain other machines. (Specification filed 19th September 1891); Mr. J. M. B. Baker's invention for improved method of and apparatus for removing sand and like matter from lakes in rivers and tideways, and for deepening the same. (Specification filed 16th September 1891); Invention of the Screen Automatic Silk Reeling Coy., Ltd., for improvements in devices for beating silk cocoons (Specification filed 16th September 1891); Invention of the Screen Automatic Silk Reeling Coy., Ltd., for improvements in machines for beating silk cocoons. (Specification filed 15th September 1891.); Mr. M.J. Jenning's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for making tunnels. (Specification filed 16th September 1891); Invention of the General Bottle Seal Syndicate Ltd., for improvements in bottle stopper fasteners. (Specification filed 17th September 1891); Invention of that General Bottle Seal Syndicate Ltd., for improvements in bottle-stopper extractors. (Specification filed 17th September 1891); Invention of the General Bottle Seal Syndicate, Ltd., for improvements in bottle-stoppers. (Specification filed 17th September 1891); Invention of the General Bottle Seal Syndicate, Ltd., for improvements in tools for forming the necks of glass bottles. (Specification filed 17th September 1891.); Invention of the General Bottle Seal Syndicate, Ltd., for improvements in bottle-stoppers and in machinery for inserting wire loops in the same. (Specification filed 17th September 1891); Mr. G. Fleischer's invention for compressing all suitable substances into bales, to be called the "Phœnix baling press." (Specification filed 21st September 1891); Mr. H. A. Snellin's invention for a new or improved method of treating and preparing hops and blending the same for infusion, together with tea, coffee, cocoa, and othe substances for which such prepared hops are applicable. (Specification filed 18th September 1891); Messrs. J. Lindsay and H. Allan's invention for improvements in or connected with whip rails of looms for weaving. (Specification filed 18th September 1891; Mr. J. Proctor's invention for improvements in mechanical stokers for steam boiler and other furnaces. (Specification filed 18th September 1891); Mr. J. C. Feilo's invention for a method of and apparatus for obtaining ammonia form atmospheri nitrogen and the hydrogen of decomposed steam (Specification filed 15th September 1891); Mr. A. Gross' invention for an improved mode of and appliance for locking nuts on bolts. (Specification filed 15th September 1891).

PADDY MORIARTY AND HIS TWO SWEET-HEARTS.

At the Fitzroy Petty Sessions (says the "Freeman's Journal") an interesting and amusing case was heard before Mr. H. J. M'Dermott, R. M., Captain Chuth, Ddd, and Mr. G. H. Stack. The case was at the suit of two respectable young women of the farming class and it arose from a spirit of rivalry as to their relative claims on a young man of the same class. The complainants, Miss Ellie O'Connor and Miss Annie Kennedy, at a place called Cremorne. The litigants were Miss Ellie O'Connor and Miss Anne Kennedy. Both appeared in court dressed in gaudy-looking costume. There were cross-summonses on both sides. The first called was O'Connor vs. Kennedy, for abusive language and assault—Mr. Moriarty, Killarney, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Broderick, Galeo, for the defendant.—Miss O'Connor, on being sworn, stated: On Sunday for night I walked home with my young man. We sat on the wall of the bridge near the Docks—Defendant. You are telling lies. I was courting him for three years before you. (Laughter.) Witness, continuing: I was not long sitting there when Annie Kennedy came up to me, and after standing for some time along side he she went over to the side of the road and took up a "kiraun" of turf and hit me between the two eyes. (Laughter.) Mr. Broderick: What did she do that for? Witness: Because I came inside her in her boy, and I am a better looking girl than ever she was. (Laughter.) Mr. Moriarty: What do you mean by that? Witness: He jumped down off the wall and ran away. (Laughter.) Mr. Broderick: The age of chivalry is gone. (Laughter.) Defendant: No your Worships; she is swearing false. He came over to me. (Laughter.) Mr. Moriarty: He returned to his old love. (Renewed laughter.) Defendant: It's bad right he had to leave me.—(Laughter.) Witness further stated that the following week several times met at her, and that her young man had to leave her owing to her conduct. She then went home, and the defendant remained close to her, all the time abusing her, and when turning into her own house she pulled the hat from off her head, and said: "You can go and look for another young man for Sunday." (Laughter.) Cross-examined by Mr. Broderick: Wasn't the defendant courting this young man before you? Witness: Well, she was, but he took a stronger liking to me; and you know, Mr. Broderick, "All's fair in love and war." (Laughter.) Mr. Moriarty: And it was your client that opened fire. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Broderick: What is this young Don Juan's name, Miss? (Laughter.) Witness: Paddy Moriarty, sir. (Laughter.) Mr. Broderick: Have you summoned him as a witness here to-day?—Complainant: Do you think I make so little of him? (Laughter.) Defendant: She knows that he would swear for me. (Laughter.) Complainant: All right, Miss Anne. (Laughter.) Complainant, continuing, said that the defendant called her one of her names after she threw the "kiraune" of turf at her; but she would not lower her dignity by making her a reply. (Laughter.) The cross-case was then gone into. Miss Annie Kennedy deposed that when returning from Mass she saw Ellie O'Connor sitting on the bridge with Paddy Moriarty. "and, your Worships, she laughed at me, and then I took up a small piece of a kiraun to fire at Paddy out of fun." (Laughter.) She then jumped off the wall, she tore the hat from my head and struck me on the nose with her umbrella.—Mr. Moriarty: What was Paddy doing during the row? Witness: He walked away with disdain (great laughter.) Mr. Moriarty: Isn't this all jealousy on your part?—Witness: No, Sir Paddy is as true as steel to me. (Laughter.) Miss O'Connor: You are greatly mistaken. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Broderick: I think Paddy is a pliable kine of metal (Laughter.) Mr. Moriarty: He is in good demand at all events. (Laughter.) In the reply to Mr Moriarty, Miss Kennedy stated that it was at the last fair at Skibbereen she got to be "friends" with Moriarty. She knew Ellie O'Connor was friendly to him for two years before then.—Mr. Moriarty: And why did you come inside her?—Witness: Because he is getting tired of her, and I am a better looking girl than she is. (Laughter.) Mr. Broderick: You would both get prizes at the beauty show if you had to enter. (Renewed laughter.) Miss O'Connor: Indeed, then it's humbugging me you are, Mr Broderick.—Mr. Moriarty: I think that it is poor Paddy that is properly humbugged between you. Miss Kennedy: You are greatly mistaken, sir. (Laughter.) The Bench decided upon dismissing the cases.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

MEETING OF MANCHESTER CONSERVATIVES

MR. H. R. BECTON, London, a vice president of the Bimetallic League, addressed a meeting at the Manchester Conservative Club the other day on "The justice and expediency of currency reform and its bearing upon the indian import duties." The meeting, which was well attended, was held not in connection with the Club but under the auspices of the Bimetallic League.—Mr Herbert Whiteley, M.P., who presided, said a subject so complex was not one to be dealt with in a few words, although they might all feel, and especially those trading with silver-using countries, that the re-establishment of the principles of bimetallism would be of advantage both to those countries and ourselves. This matter was to come up in London next week, when he hoped they would receive from Lord George Hamilton a satisfactory assurances that something was going to be done. It was time that the uncesainty in Lancashire should be removed, and he hoped that Lord George Hamilton's reply would have this effect. Lancashire would then be able to turn its attention to bimetallism, in which alone was to be found a permanent remedy for the difficulties in our own country and in India.—(Applause.)

Mr. Beeton said that grievous as was the injury inflicted upon our Eastern trade by the fall in the silver exchange, the advocates of monetary reform did not now base their case on the ground of the injury inflicted upon any particular trade, however important. They made their appeal on the higher and broader grounds of injustice and injury to the national well-being. As a man of business, moving among men of business, he knew the impatience of practical men with abstract arguments. But there was no way in which they could arrive at a sound judgment in regard to the currency question except by scientific investigation. What was the justification of saying that the money was unjust as between classes? Men who looked up their political economy from the newspapers—he did not mean the Manchester newspapers, for the share of the newspapers of the country were edited by economists—were accustomed to say that money was a mere medium of exchange. That was not true. It was not merely a medium of exchange; it was also a standard of value, and it was of the essence of a standard of value that it should be stable. Every nation had a right to demand of its government that the money with which it was provided should be just money—that its purchasing power should remain as nearly constant as possible. Whatever the economic consequences of any variation in the purchasing power of money? An increase in the purchasing power of money represented an unintentional transference of wealth from debtor to creditor; and in the same way a diminution in the purchasing power of money meant an unintentional transfer of wealth from creditor to debtor. Any disturbance, therefore, in the purchasing power of money was unjust. The question they had to consider was—Did or did not our money preserve a comparatively constant purchasing power, as expressed in the prices of commodities? In gold-standard countries the purchasing power of money, which in 1873 might be represented by 100, was to-day represented by 63. There had been a fall to that extent in the price of commodities, or in other words a rise in the purchasing power of money. That disturbance was the measure of the injustice of our monetary system and the measure of the unintentional transference of wealth which took place to-day in the repayment of a debt incurred twenty-two years ago. The most conspicuous instance of the augmentation of debt and its consequences by the appreciation of gold was to be found in the great national debts. Fifty per cent more had to be provided now to discharge an obligation incurred twenty two years ago than was contemplated at the time. The fact that certain nations raised their revenue in gold and discharged their obligations in gold augured the fact of the augmentation. In India the burden of indebtedness was enormously increased by the appreciation of gold, and it was this which had given rise to the import duties. These import duties were a great object lesson of the consequences of an increase in the purchasing power of gold—a bitter object lesson. Designed, perhaps, to teach by experience those who were unable to learn by observation. He had been surprised to see that those who had associated themselves for the purpose of getting these duties removed had seen fit to eliminate the currency question. Anything more famous he could not conceive. The increased purchasing power of gold, or they must suggest some alternative form of revenue. Now either of these things was a very large order. He did not believe it was possible either to retrench or to find an alternative revenue. The import duties had been imposed reluctantly upon a Government whose policy had been thwarted by a superior power—a policy which would have rendered the import duties unnecessary had it been given effect to. His advice, therefore, to those who were interested in this question was to merge their interests in the larger question, which would enlist a very much larger public in their support and secure the object they had in view.—(Applause.) What was the justification for saying that our money was injurious to the community? The active agents of production—the workmen and the employer—were debtors for fixed charges to the passive agents of production, the owners of land or capital: an increase in the purchasing power of money represented unintentional transferences of wealth from the former to the latter. The result was a discouragement of the enterprise and effort of the active agents of production, and if this were continued year after year it would mean that captains of industry would be driven off the field. A blow of this kind at the productive capa city of the country would, of course, diminish the sum of good things of this world which all classes enjoyed. What were the causes of the increase in the purchasing power of money? The demand for it and increased more than the supply. Money was no exception to the law of supply and demand. The abandonment of bimetallism involved an increase in the area of gold demand and a diminution in the area of silver demand. But the concurrent growth in the population had of itself increased the demand both for gold and silver, aggravating the increase in the purchasing power of gold and counteracting the diminished demand for silver. The production of gold-standard countries had in this way been discouraged by the unintentional transference of wealth from the active to the passive agents of production, while the production of silver-using countries had been encouraged by no such transference having taken place. The cure for this state of things was to be found in bimetallism. If the purchasing power of gold and silver increased or diminished together the fluctuations would not be so great as when they rose and fell independently. Manchester was true to its political traditions in espousing this cause, and the Conservative party was fortunate in possessing leaders who understood the question, and who only awaited the necessary support of the constituencies in order to give effect to their conviction.—(Hear, hear.) He appealed to those who heard him to give this question their most earnest consideration, in the full conviction that there was nothing which would so much contribute to the establishment of the Conservative party in the affections of the country as its identification with a cause so great as the one he was advocating.—(Applause.)

Mr. W. Taylor, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Becton, expressed the opinion that it would not be wise at the present moment to mix up the question of the import duties with the general question of bimetallism. They must accept the challenge of Sir Henry Fowler, and show the Government that the duties were of a protective character.

Mr. S. C. Waterhouse seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. Becton, in acknowledging the compliment, said there was no analogy whatever beetween the proposals of bimetallists and what was being done at the present time in the United States. What bimetallists proposed was not to increase the volume of representative money but the volume of standard money which would be exportable. The moral to be drawn from the predicament of the United States was in every way favourable to bimetallism.

AMONG the neighbours who annoyed Carlyle (writes Mr. Elliot Stock, in the *Daily News*), none perhaps gave him so much trouble as the boys who played about near his house. They made no secret of their dislike of the philosopher, and stood in dread of his stick when he went abroad. James Waylen, who did a great part of the research for the "Cromwell," and who was at Carlyle's house almost daily, was one morning standing on the doorstep of the house in Cheyne-row, waiting to be let in, when one of these young urchins came up to him in a deferential manner, and, touching his cap, said, "Please, sir, would you ask Lord Carlyle to give me my top? it's tumbled down his area." We can well imagine how, during the morning's work, Carlyle and Waylen chuckled together over the conciliatory title which the lad created for his enemy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. to the office of Lieut Govr of Bengal, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr J. Woodburn, C.S.I. of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr Woodburn has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual oath.

Mr G J Lyall, CSI, CIE, of the Indian Civil Service, has received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr J Woodburn, CSI, of the Indian Civil Service, on the 31st inst.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Ross of the Indian Civil Service, one of the judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be the Chief Judge of that Court.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr C G D Fordyce reverted, with effect from the 18th inst, to his substantive appointment of Dep Comrr, 2nd grade, Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The leave in India for one month on private affairs, granted in the Notification in

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE extraordinary powers of Mr. W. Ingles Rogers seem to show that real images of objects are formed on the human retina. Mr. Rogers looked fixedly at a shilling in day light for a full minute, then covered the window of the room with a yellow screen, to exclude actinic rays, and fixed his eye steadily on the centre of a photographic plate, keeping all his thoughts occupied with the image of the shilling. After looking at the plate for forty-three minutes, he developed it, and found a dim outline of the coin.

Continuing his experiments, Mr. Rogers produced a "psychogram" in presence of three trustworthy witnesses; the object being a postage stamp instead of a coin. The stamp was placed in a strong light, and locked at for one minute, then removed, and a photographic plate put in its place. Mr. Rogers continued to look at the plate for twenty minutes. It was then developed, and the image obtained is reproduced in the "Amateur Photographer" for November 22. Although somewhat vague, it shows that an image on the retina can send out rays capable of influencing a sensitive plate, and lends some colour to the notion that a picture of his murderer remains in a murdered man's eye.

The "hermit crab," who lives inside empty cockle shells, often has a companion in the shape of an actinea, or sea anemone, which grows on the outside. Mr. Percival Wright and others have shown that the crab and actinea find the partnership to their mutual advantage; for the actinea, by the movement of its tentacles, destroys nematocystes, which are troublesome to the crab, and on the other hand it enjoys the remains of the crab's meal, as well as a change of place from the crab's journeys. Wright's observation that the Sagartia parasitica, the actinea which lives on the cockles inhabited by the Bernard crab (Pagurus Bernhardus), actually flits from the cockle if it is forsaken by the crab, and takes to another, has recently been verified by M. Patrot, who has further proved by experiment that if the actinea is removed from a cockle inhabited by a crab the latter will fit to a cockle on which an actinea grows.

Moreover, the crab will actually transplant the actinea, removing it from its position on a rock and fixing it on the shell which he has chosen for his abode. By shaking it to and fro, he makes the actinea loose its hold, and after detaching it places its foot or sucker on the shell and presses it until it gets a purchase on the surface. This partnership of the P. Bernardus and Sagartia is equalled by that of the Pagurus Prideauxi and the Adamsia palliata, which enlarges the shelter of the crab by a solid secretion from its foot. On the other hand, the crab purposely breaks up some of his meat fine enough for the actinea to swallow, and spares it with the latter. It would appear also that the actinea cannot live alone and never separates from the crab, though the latter can look after himself, for he can fix new actinea on his dwelling. The Pagurus pilunanus inhabits cockles on which the Epizoanthus parasiticus, a beautiful violet polype, forms a colony, and in time the original cockle is dissolved, leaving the crab to live in the hole, which is occupied in the heart of the colony.

The curious jelly-fish of Lake Urumiah in Persia, which is described in "Nature" for 1892, page 206, is the subject of a recent letter from Mr. Irving of the British Mission at Urmi, to Mr. Sclater, the well-known naturalist. Mr. Irving has observed the fish in the lake swimming like a shrimp, but on being carried it becomes a shapeless mass of jelly. Living specimens are to be sent home.

The first of the Harvard University bulletins contains information as to the new star which appeared in the constellation Carina last spring, rediscovered by Mrs. Fleming from an examination of the Draper Memorial photographs taken at Arequipa by the Harvard astronomers. The new star resembles Nova Auriga and Nova Normæ, in its physical constitution.

Dr. H. H. Field an American naturalist, has made arrangements for giving zoologists a fairly complete index of all the current zoological literature. A Bulletin will be issued containing the data printed on one side of the leaf and suitable for cutting and pasting into special bibliographies. The separate titles will also be issued on cards of the standard size, with a short account of the scope of the article, and each numbers to enable a librarian to incorporate them in the card catalogue.

It is intended to secure international co-operation as far as possible, and the central office for the work will be established in Zurich, Switzerland. Committees have also been appointed in France, Russia and Germany. Switzerland and France have already aided the movement with money, and more is expected from learned bodies in Germany and Great Britain. The cost of collecting are estimated to cover the cost of collection. Publishers and publishing institutions are requested to send information and periodicals to the central office. A "bibliographia zoologica," and a "bibliographia anatomica" will be issued next year, and it is proposed to extend the plan so as to include physiology and botany.

The production of photographic plates in the factory of L.M.P. Lumiere, at Lyons, France, amounts to no fewer than 50,000 glass plates and some 4,000 yards of sensitised paper per diem. To this end about 200 workmen and women are employed, together with machinery of 200 horse-power, including 28 electric motors, three steam engines, and a refrigerator.

The Reichsanstalt of Charlottenburg, Berlin, almost realises the ideas of Professor Lodge as to what a national laboratory should be. It is useful to builders, engineers, electricians, and buyers of materials in general because they can get them carefully tested there. Similar testing laboratories are now annexed to the Technical Colleges and universities of Germany. Besides the Reichsanstalt, Berlin also possesses a special engineering laboratory for tests called the Mechanisch Technische Versuchs Anstalt, also at Charlottenburg.

The third meeting of the International Congress of Psychology to be held in London in the Royal University, from August 4th to 8th next year will be presided over by Professor Carl Stumpf of Berlin. Professor Lipps of Munich will be vice-president, and Dr. Von Schumann-Wolfing secretary. German, French, English and Italian will be the languages employed, and the time occupied reading papers must not be longer than twenty minutes.

The programme is divided under four heads (1) Psychophysiology, (2) psychology of the normal individual, (3) pathological and comparative psychology. Contributors are requested to announce their themes and send extracts (of abstracts) to the office of the secretary, 2, Maximilian-strasse, Munich, before May 15th, 1896. Lectures in Munich should be procured in advance. Those who require further information about these and the Verein zur Forderung des Fremdenverkehres." The subscription is 15 marks, and the Congress is open to all who may be interested in psychology.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of a music-hall, museum, art gallery, and free library, together with a million dollars, to the city of Pittsburg makes a total of at least four and five million dollars which he has presented to American towns, for educational purposes. Mr. Rockefeller, another American millionaire, has endowed the University of Chicago with a further sum of a million dollars, and a promise of two millions more under certain conditions. His donations to this university (these included) amounts to nearly eight million dollars—probably the largest amount ever given to one educational institution.

The Huxley memorial is to take the form of a statue in the museum of Natural History, and a medal in connection with the Royal College of Science. The statue, it is said, will be devoted to the furtherance of biological science in a manner hereafter to be determined by the committee.

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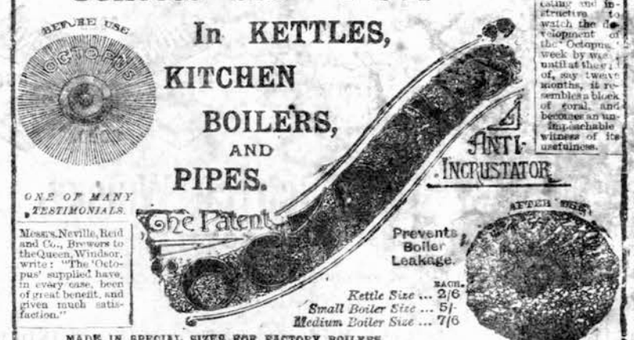

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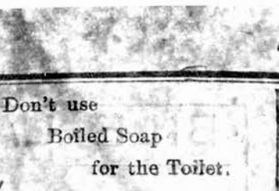

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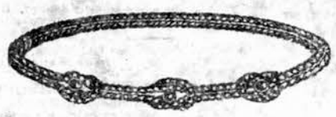

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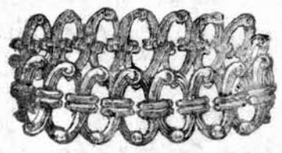

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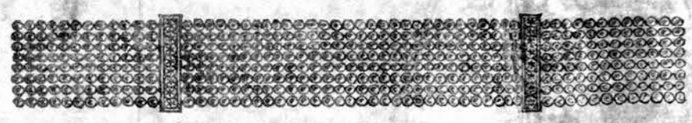

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